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## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,389

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1974

Established 1887



Associated Press  
A Syrian tank rolls down a road near the Golan Heights during fighting with Israeli forces while a United Nations Observation Forces vehicle moves in opposite direction.

## On Supplies to U.S. Military

## Oilmen Admit Giving Saudis Data

By Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Exxon oil officials admitted yesterday that they gave Saudi Arabia confidential refinery data that was used to cut off oil to U.S. military units during the Arab-Israeli war last fall.

They said that they allowed the Pentagon only 15 minutes to object to the embargo.

The data, derived from classified information and prepared at the Saudis' orders, was a detailed breakdown of how much Middle East crude was used by Exxon refineries around the world to meet U.S. military needs.

With this information, the Arabs were able to increase the effectiveness of their embargo by proportionally trimming the allocations of crude oil shipped to countries where the refineries were located.

Similar data was supplied by Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California, Exxon's partners in the Arabian American Oil Co., which operates the Saudi oilfields. Of the four, Exxon is by far the largest supplier to the U.S. armed forces.

Details of the interaction between the oil companies, the Saudis and the Pentagon during last year's crisis were explored at a hearing yesterday by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

### Halted Now

The major oil companies had acknowledged last winter that they halted the flow of petroleum supplies to the U.S. military last fall as part of the Arab oil embargo. The hearing yesterday was the first public step in the subcommittee investigation of what happened and what the implications are for national policy.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the subcommittee, said that the information "enabled the Arab oil-producing countries to implement a secondary oil embargo" affecting the production of refineries outside the United States and the Middle East, as well as direct shipments from the Persian Gulf.

The issue presented is thus:



AP  
Charles Peyton, president of Exxon International, during his testimony before the Senate subcommittee.

Sen. Jackson said: "What are the responsibilities of American-based multinational oil corporations to the United States government when the vital interests of the United States and the policies of the oil-producing nations these multinational corporations operate?"

Los Angeles Times.

### But Outlook Is Pessimistic

## Katzir Decides to Ask Rabin To Form Israeli Government

By Moshe Brilliant

TEL AVIV, April 23 (NYT).—President Ephraim Katzir, acting on the recommendation of the ruling Labor party, today decided to designate Yitzhak Rabin to form a government to replace that of Mrs. Golda Meir.

But the consensus here was that Mr. Rabin, Mrs. Meir's minister of labor, would not be able to put together a government capable of mustering a parlia-

mentary vote of confidence and that new elections would have to be called before the end of the year.

The President announced his choice in Jerusalem this evening after he conferred for two hours with a delegation representing the various segments of the Labor alignment. The party elected Mr. Rabin as its new leader yesterday.

### Reorganization Bid

The delegation, headed by Labor party secretary-general Aharon Yadin and the whip, Moshe Baram, told the President that Mr. Rabin intended to try to reorganize the coalition with the National Religious party and the Independent Liberals which gave Mrs. Meir's government a parliamentary majority on March 10. Mrs. Meir resigned a month later and automatically brought down her government because of dissension within her own party over ministerial responsibility for shortcomings in the October war.

The Labor alignment is incapable of forming a government without coalition partners because it controls only 54 of the 120 seats in parliament.

The President will meet Mr. Rabin on Friday, after the independence day holiday Thursday. Mr. Rabin will then be given an initial period of 21 days in which to organize a government. The premier-designate said last night that if he did not succeed within that period, he would not invoke his option to request an extension.

The Cairo press had pointed an accusing finger at Libya. It said the man who masterminded the academy attack was a Palestinian who held Iraqi and Libyan passports and who had been coached in Libya about subversive activities.

Sadat Meets Libyan

CAIRO, April 23 (Reuters).—Mr. Sadat today met Libya's interior minister, Maj. el-Khatib el-Hamadi, who arrived here unexpectedly last night on a special flight from Tripoli.

An announcement of the meeting did not say what the two men discussed but observers here believed that Maj. Hamadi's visit was linked to the attack on the military school.

On paper it is possible to put together a government comprising

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Nixon Set To Ask Aid For Egypt

### \$250 Million in Economic Help

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—President Nixon plans to ask Congress for about \$250 million in economic aid for Egypt to strengthen ties between the two countries, a Nixon administration official said today.

Prospective projects were studied in Egypt by a three-man American team over the past nine days. A joint U.S. and British military group has begun clearing mines and other debris from the Suez Canal. The United States and Egypt decided last month to renew diplomatic relations, which had been broken during the 1967 Middle East war.

Mr. Nixon will discuss the aid program with congressional leaders at the White House tomorrow morning. His request for assistance to Egypt, India, South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos may go to Congress later in the day.

### That Old Habit

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, was immediately critical.

"I am opposed to reverting again to that old habit of trying to outbid the Soviet Union in securing Egypt's friendship," he said.

Another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.J., said he was "open-minded and sympathetic."

The three-man U.S. team in Egypt was headed by Wilbert Templeton, a top official of the Agency for International Development.

While Egypt-U.S. ties were severed, Cairo relied on the Soviet Union for support.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who leaves for the Middle East Sunday to try to work out a disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces, has sought to coax President Anwar Sadat into a friendly attitude toward the United States.

### Close Association

John King, a State Department spokesman, described the two countries as having a "close association."

Mr. King said the two countries had been given only 15 minutes to acquiesce or object to the turnover of the information.

Los Angeles Times.



Associated Press  
An Austrian policeman with Geiger counter checks train at Vienna for radioactivity.

By Introducing Radioactivity

## Threat Made to Poison Vienna's Water

From Wire Dispatches

VIENNA, April 23.—An anonymous caller demanding \$2 million threatened today to spread radioactivity by introducing it into Vienna's water supply.

The caller told city authorities to leave the money in a city park.

Police and firemen guarded water installations. The caller's ultimatum passed without incident and the threat was assumed to be a hoax.

The latest alert came as police investigated two incidents involving radioactivity on Austrian trains last week.

The police said that a man identifying himself as a "justice guerrilla" had sprayed iodine-131 in passenger coaches of trains from Vienna to Paris, Rome and Linz.

They said that a package of iodine-131 had disappeared while being shipped to a hospital in Linz. The consignment

of iodine-131—a radioactive material used in medical tests—disappeared April 12, several days before the first incident, police said.

Austria's state-run railroad has offered a 100,000 schilling (\$6,35) reward for information leading to the arrest of persons responsible for the incidents.

Police, meanwhile, continued to check all departing trains for radioactivity.

## Rhodesians Said to Be in Mozambique

LONDON, April 23 (UPI).—

The newspaper the Guardian today published a secret report said to have been written by dissident Portuguese Army officers alleging that Rhodesian troops were operating against guerrillas deep inside Portugal's southeastern colony of Mozambique with orders to take no prisoners.

An accompanying front-page article by correspondents Peter Nieswand and Antonio de Figueiredo said that the officers confirmed earlier reports accusing Portuguese troops of massacres at Wiriyamu and Chavola.

The officers were said to be supporters of Portugal's former deputy chief of staff, Gen. Antonio Spinola, who was fired after challenging the Lisbon government's colonial policies. A book by Gen. Spinola said that there could be no military solution to the rebellions in Portugal's overseas territories.

For fear of reprisals, men and women of the volunteer Ulster Defense Regiment leave their homes and return in civilian clothes, changing into uniform at their headquarters.

Their names are never mentioned and no photographs of them appear in the press, to prevent their identification by terrorists.

Now 8,000 strong, the regiment is 95 percent Protestant. When first set up in 1970, as the official militia, a quarter of its members were Roman Catholic, but the Catholic element has steadily dwindled in the years of violence.

The green-bereted soldiers of the UDR undertake up to three night duties a week, besides their normal daytime jobs and, like Northern Ireland's police force—the Royal Ulster Constabulary—they have no safe barracks to return to after duty.

In their ranks are shop assistants, housewives, laborers, postmen, bank clerks and longshoremen and, as they gain experience, they are being given greater responsibilities in combating the terrorism of both Catholic and Protestant extremists.

UDR units in Belfast now are being used weekends to patrol dangerous border areas, freeing regular soldiers for other duties.

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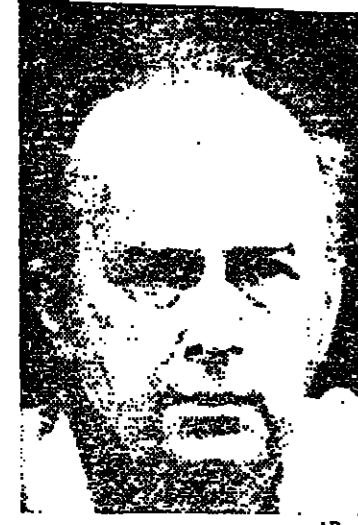
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## Soldier and Diplomat

# Yitzhak Rabin: A Sabra for Premier

By Robert D. McFadden  
NEW YORK (UPI)—As a soldier and diplomat, Yitzhak Rabin has come to symbolize a generation of younger Israelis, a tough and tactically unorthodox people tempered by war and dedicated to national survival. His reputation has thus far been decidedly apolitical, resting on his accomplishments as a fighter, as chief of staff during the six-day war of 1967, and as ambassador to the United States from 1968 to 1973.

## Israeli Jets Strafe Syrians; Artillery Exchanges Continue

WITH ISRAELI TROOPS IN OCCUPIED SYRIA, April 23 (UPI)—Israeli jets strafed Syrian positions on strategic Mount Hermon today and artillery fire was exchanged in the 43rd consecutive day of fighting on the Golan Heights front.

The military command in Tel Aviv said the planes struck Syrian targets twice during the day and all returned safely.

Through the day, Syrian artillery struck the eastern edge of the salient Israel captured in the October Middle East war, and Israeli gunners answered with 175-mm mobile-cannon fire.

Two Israeli soldiers were wounded in the exchanges, the command said, bringing the casualty toll on the front to 15 dead and 58 wounded since the daily shelling began March 12.

A Syrian military spokesman in Damascus said Israeli fighter-bombers were forced to abandon raids against Syrian positions when the Syrians drove them off with ground-to-air missiles.

Israeli newspapers said the

Syrians were using Soviet-made SAM-2 missiles with multiple warheads that could hit both an attacking aircraft and the decoys it might scatter to disrupt the mission. Reuters reported.

Israeli fighter-bombers have been hitting Syrian positions around the 3,000-foot Mount Hermon intermittently for the last two weeks. The Syrians have been trying to build a road to their highest position on the snow-streaked slopes.

The Syrian aim, the military sources have said, is to move up artillery and tanks for an assault on the mountain's three peaks held by Israeli forces.

"One day they shoot at us and another day they don't," said an Israeli tank commander in the northern sector of the front. "It's still a kind of war."

Air raid sirens throughout Israel wailed a steady one-minute blast at 8 p.m. today, but not to signal an all-out Arab attack as they did Oct. 6.

This time, they opened 24 hours of national mourning for the more than 8,300 dead of five Middle East wars. Israel's population is 3.1 million.

### Canal Operation Begins

PORT SAID, Egypt, April 23 (UPI)—The first American warship to enter Egyptian territorial waters in 16 years, the 18,000-ton helicopter carrier Iwo Jima, dropped anchor today six miles north of Port Said.

Two Egyptian minesweepers, assisted by U.S. helicopters, cleared a path for the American vessel in the shipping lane.

The arrival of the Sixth Fleet warship heralded the start of the operation to clear the 101-mile waterway of mines and other war debris.

Work actually started yesterday with helicopters at Iwo Jima locating mines at Ismailia and on the western edge of Lake Timsah—both halfway along the canal.

Now, after only a few months in politics, he has been cast into a new and uncertain role as the Labor party's nominee to succeed Premier Golda Meir. If he does so, the 52-year-old labor minister will be the first sabra, or native-born Israeli, to head the Israeli cabinet.

Mr. Rabin was elected to his first term in parliament last Dec. 31 and became minister of labor on March 10. His limited experience in government may turn out to be a political asset, for he did not share in the responsibility for the shortcomings of the military forces in last fall's war.

### Quick Analysis

Boys looking, quiet spoken and determinedly unflamboyant, he is known to have a remarkable capacity for quick analysis of problems. Behind his seeming reserve, he is known also to possess a sharp temper and a sharp tongue.

A war hero in Israel, he began his military career at the age of 19, when he joined the underground Haganah and became a member of its elite strike force, the Palmach. In World War II

he fought for the British, who had called a truce with the Zionist underground, and saw action in Vichy French areas in Syria and Lebanon.

After the war, when cooperation with British authorities ended, he was deputy commander of the Palmach and appeared on the British "blacklist." His exploits—including raids to liberate detainees who had immigrated illegally—inspired many of the episodes in which Leon Uris cast the fictional Ari Ben-Canaan in the best-selling novel "Exodus."

He was a brigade commander in the 1948 war and commanded a force that suffered heavy casualties but kept open supply lines to Jerusalem. His rise through career military ranks was steady. He became chief of staff in 1963.

The general retired from the army after the 1967 war to become Israel's envoy to Washington. The transition from battle fatigues to striped trousers was not smooth. He was known to have quarreled over policy matters on occasion with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, and he alienated some leaders of the American Jewish community by overtly supporting President Nixon's re-election.

But he established close working relationships with many members of the Nixon administration and is said to have brought American-Israeli relations to their warmest point in many years.

Yitzhak Rabin was born in Jerusalem on March 1, 1922.

### Of Russian Stock

His mother, the former Rosa Cohen, was an immigrant from czarist Russia. His father, Nechemia Rabin, also of Russian stock, had lived for 15 years in the United States before moving to Palestine during World War I as a soldier in the Jewish Legion.

As a young man, Mr. Rabin wanted to become a farmer, and he attended Kadoorie Agricultural School, in Galilee. But, like many other patriotic young people of his time, he was drawn into the Haganah and by 1949 was already engaged in the military activities that were to become his first career.

Mr. Rabin takes an unswerving, serious approach to the discussion of problems, speaking in deep deliberate tones. He has no time for small talk, abhors off-color jokes and does not drink alcoholic beverages, though he has been a chain smoker. He and his wife, Leah, have two children and reside in a suburb of Tel Aviv.

Mr. Rabin's accession to the premiership, after 25 years of statehood, would give Israel its first native-born head of government after four premiers who were all born in Czarist Russia.



Associated Press  
West German Chancellor Willy Brandt (center) is shown the former Israeli Bar Lev defense line on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal yesterday during his visit to Egypt. His Egyptian escorts are Gen. Saad Maamoun (foreground), assistant defense minister, and Gen. Ahmed Badawi, commander of the Third Army, which controls area.

## Bonn Would Give Political Backing To Mideast Pact

CAIRO, April 23 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that his country is prepared to join in providing political but not military guarantees of a Middle East peace settlement once it is reached.

Mr. Brandt told a news conference on the third day of his official visit to Egypt: "We are ready to take upon ourselves, together with other countries, political guarantees of a peace settlement after one is reached."

He said this was "one of the important results" of his talks with President Anwar Sadat.

Asked whether West Germany would be prepared to offer military guarantees as well, Mr. Brandt replied: "We do believe our contribution can be more useful in fields other than military. In military matters, we like to confine ourselves to the alliance to which we belong [NATO]."

### Bonn-Havana Contacts

BONN, April 23 (Reuters)—West Germany and Cuba have had contacts with a view to resuming diplomatic relations, broken in 1963 over Havana's recognition of East Germany, a Foreign Office spokesman said in answer to questions today. "But a public debate on this topic is not considered useful at the moment," he added.

## Kennedy Gets Warm Greeting By Crowds in Soviet Georgia

TBILISI, U.S.S.R., April 23 (AP)—Crowds of smiling Georgians surrounded Sen. Edward Kennedy today as he visited a public market and children's center and bought souvenirs for his family.

Mr. Kennedy, who was a close friend of Mrs. Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, was one of the most prominent figures in the Indian nationalist movement against the British and was once mentioned as a national political leader, possibly prime minister.

He left politics in 1954 and has since worked in the Sarvodaya (Universal Enlightenment) movement, a Gandhian group that seeks to blend the precepts of equality and nonviolence with active work for landless laborers and members of the Untouchable caste.

Despite recent illnesses, Mr. Kennedy has emerged forcefully in public view recently. He has urged election reforms to thwart the flow of illegal contributions to parties, led marches to condemn corruption and supported the students who recently toppled the state government in Gujarat, as well as demonstrators in his home state, Bihar.

People lined up outside the market and waved as the senator departed. He waved back.

Sen. Kennedy also spoke briefly at the Dartmouth conference here, an annual meeting of Soviet and American business leaders and government officials. His speech was closed to the press.

Among those attending the conference were Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., the Chase Manhattan Bank president, David Rockefeller, George Arbatov, head of the Soviet U.S.A. Institute, and Yuri Zhukov, Pravda commentator.

The Kennedy party then went to a souvenir shop where the senator bought a silver belt and

bracelets for his sisters. Some

people behind police

broke through and dashed out to shake his hand.

He went to a sixth-century

monastery on a green hill about 20 kilometers from the city, and then to a state farm where

he was produced. He was shown a kiln where bread was being baked and an old babushka gave a large round loaf to him and ate some.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, the

mother of an imprisoned

President, Vladimir Bukovsky, appealed to Sen. Kennedy to intercede with the government to free her son, whose life she said was hanging "on a thin thread."

Mr. Bukovsky issued his

request from my heart," in an open statement made available to newsmen.

## U.S. Saigon Envoy Denies Attempt to Mislead Kennedy

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—The U.S. ambassador to Saigon, Graham Martin, today denied that he had ever tried to hide the truth about administration policy in South Vietnam from Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

He was replying in an interview published today by the magazine U.S. News and World Report, to Sen. Kennedy's angry attack April 2 on what he termed the envoy's attempt at cover and deception.

Mr. Martin acknowledged he had advised the State Department not to give the senator "honest answers" to his request for detailed information on U.S. policy in South Vietnam for use by his Senate Refugees subcommittee.

But the ambassador said he had meant that the information requested by the senator should first be given to two other Senate committees with primary concern for Vietnam policy.

## Collegians Arrested In Connecticut Protest

STORRS, Conn., April 23 (UPI)—State police today arrested 218 students who refused their occupation of the university of Connecticut building, which they took over to dramatize demands for more opportunities and better studies.

The occupation by the students, mostly blacks, began in the wee hours shortly after midnight. State police were called in six hours later, after students twice refused orders from school officials to leave.

Dennis the Menace says:

WHY NOT GIVE BLOOD AND SAVE A LIFE? YOU GOT SOMETHIN' MORE IMPORTANT TO DO?



Every three minutes, two people in the Netherlands require blood transfusions. One person every three minutes in Switzerland. Thousands of people each day throughout the world. Transfusions needed to save their lives.

People in your country. Your city. Perhaps even your next door neighbour.

There just isn't enough blood on hand to meet these needs. And the needs are growing faster than the increase in blood donations.

You can help. By donating blood to the Red Cross. Blood that will be given free to people who need it.

Giving blood takes only a few minutes. But it can give someone else a lifetime.

Please contact your local Red Cross today.

**GIVE BLOOD...SAVE LIFE.**

Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies, and their world federation—the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva.



Advertising contributed by Hank Ketcham/Marsteller International/INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Ethiopia Seeks To Halt Strikes That Defy Law

ADDIS ABABA, April 23 (UPI)—The government today banned all unlicensed demonstrations, ordered legal action against illegal strikes by government workers and told police and the armed forces to take "all necessary steps" to maintain law and order.

The Foreign Ministry said that the other victims were a West German technician at a medical station in Bardai and two French women whose names were not known.

Mr. Heinemann said he understood that Tuareg rebels in the West African state were believed responsible for the attack. A Chad government minister was on his way to Bardai to investigate, Mr. Heinemann said.

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Government employees are not allowed to strike.

Postal workers throughout the country are also on strike, demanding better pay and welfare benefits they say they have sought for two years.

Addis Ababa is still without bus service because of a two-week-old strike by bus workers demanding dismissal of a number of executives and supervisors.

### Italian Air Fares Up

ROME, April 23 (UPI)—Italian domestic air fares rose 10 percent yesterday for the second time this year.

Donald B. Zinke, 52, married with four children, a veteran of '55 years with Pan American. He lived in Monte Sereno, Calif.

The first officer was John E. Schroeder, 40, of San Francisco. The rest of the crew were also Americans.

The four-engine Boeing was Pan Am's flight 812 from Hong Kong to Los Angeles via Bali, Fiji and Honolulu. Besides the Americans, the passengers were mostly Japanese, French and Australians.

It was the third Pan Am 707 to crash in the South Pacific area in 10 months. The first crashed July 23 shortly after taking off from Papeete, Tahiti, killing all but one of the 78 passengers and crew aboard. On Jan. 31, another 707 approaching Pago Pago airport in American Samoa hit a low hill and burned, killing 96 of the 101 people on board.

The Boeing 707 was flying from Hong Kong to Los Angeles, with several Pacific stops. All airport officials said the flight appeared normal up to the point when they lost radio contact with the plane last night.

The police said the jetliner apparently struck Mount Motel, about 330 feet below the 4,750-foot summit. The plane would have had to pass between Mount Motel and the nearby Mount Pingating before approaching the airport at Perpatah, Bali's main city.

Smoke Spotted

Search parties that flew over the area reported seeing smoke rising from the debris.

Among the 88 passengers and 11 crew members were 26 Americans, one of them Hilton Hotel executive Maurice Reynolds of New York City.

A Pan Am spokesman in New York said two of the 11 crew members were of Scandinavian origin. They were identified as stewardess Ann O. Beran, formerly Ann Odberg of Copenhagen, and Ingrid I. Johansson of Göteborg, Sweden.

The captain was identified as

## Villagers Find No Survivors In Bali Crash of Pan Am 707

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Reportedly Influenced U.S. Tax Agency

## White House Allegedly Played Role in Probe of Hughes Gift

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—Investigators for the Senate Watergate committee now reportedly believe that the White House played a role in coordinating the Internal Revenue Service's investigation of a controversial \$100,000 campaign contribution from Howard Hughes.

Well-placed sources said yesterday that, the investigators had recently interrogated Fred Bushard, President Nixon's counsel, for more than three hours behind closed doors and decided to order him back for further questioning because of what was depicted as Mr. Bushard's "evasive" testimony.

Mr. Bushard could not be reached for comment but another White House official, who did not wish to be named, was harsh in his criticism of the Senate investigation, led by Terry Lennox, a former assistant U.S. attorney for New York.

"This is wretched and ugly," the White House official said of Mr. Lennox's inquiry into White House personnel. "They know there's nothing to support this. These people are corrupting law and journalism."

The White House aide was referring to newspaper accounts in the last two weeks about the committee's progress in tracing the \$100,000 contribution, which was given by the Hughes Corp. in cash to Charles "Bebe" Rebozo, one of President Nixon's closest personal friends.

On Sunday, The New York Times published excerpts from a memorandum privately circulated last week by Mr. Lennox in which he complained that the IRS was obstructing his inquiry into the \$100,000 by refusing to turn over documents agreed upon, and also passing on documents to Mr. Rebozo through the White House.

Mr. Lennox's memorandum may fade the accusation that the IRS delayed a full year before beginning its inquiry into the \$100,000 last May. Once the inquiry was begun, the memorandum alleged, the revenue service coordinated with some of its interviewers with potentially important witnesses through Ken-

## Mitchell Trial Nears Close, Dean on Stand

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—Testimony in the criminal conspiracy trial of John Mitchell and James Stans ended yesterday and, after counsels' summations today and tomorrow, the case was expected to go to the jury tomorrow night.

Among the last witnesses to testify yesterday was John Dean, Mr. President Nixon's former counsel, who twice before had testified for the government prosecutor in this trial.

In 42 trial days, the jury heard 45 witnesses for the government. Fifteen persons testified for the defense and three testified for both sides. On Friday and yesterday, the government called on nine witnesses to rebut the defense.

Former Attorney General Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Stans, who were leaders of Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign, are accused of attempting to impede a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Robert Vesco, a financier, in return for a secret, \$300,000 cash contribution to the campaign. Mr. Vesco also was indicted in this case but has fled the country.

Dean testified yesterday mainly against Mr. Stans, who had testified that he withheld information about Mr. Vesco's contribution from the SEC on the advice of Mr. Dean; given once over the telephone and once when the two men were flying together from Washington to New York.

Dean, who was the President's counsel at the time, contradicted his testimony. He said he had never given Mr. Stans such advice; that, in fact, on the plane ride with Mr. Stans the former cabinet officer "had a stack of correspondence in his lap" and they did not discuss the Vesco matter at all. Mr. Vesco and 41 others are accused of defrauding investors of \$224 million.

Dean also testified that at a meeting at the Metropolitan Club in New York involving Dean, Mr. Stans and Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Stans said that he could get the SEC to eliminate all mention of the \$300,000 from its formal charges against Mr. Vesco.

Mr. Stans had testified that it was Bradford Cook, then the SEC's counsel, and not himself, who had suggested that the mention of the contribution be eliminated from the commission's charges.

## N.Y. Ex-Prosecutor

## Sentenced to 6 Months

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—

Former District Attorney Thomas MacNeil of Queens County has been sentenced to six months in prison for blocking prosecution of a \$44-million get-rich-quick scheme.

MacNeil, 50, his son-in-law and two other defendants were convicted March 3 of conspiring to thwart prosecution of the scheme, in which hundreds of Queens residents had invested.

## Convicted Official Quits Baltimore County Position

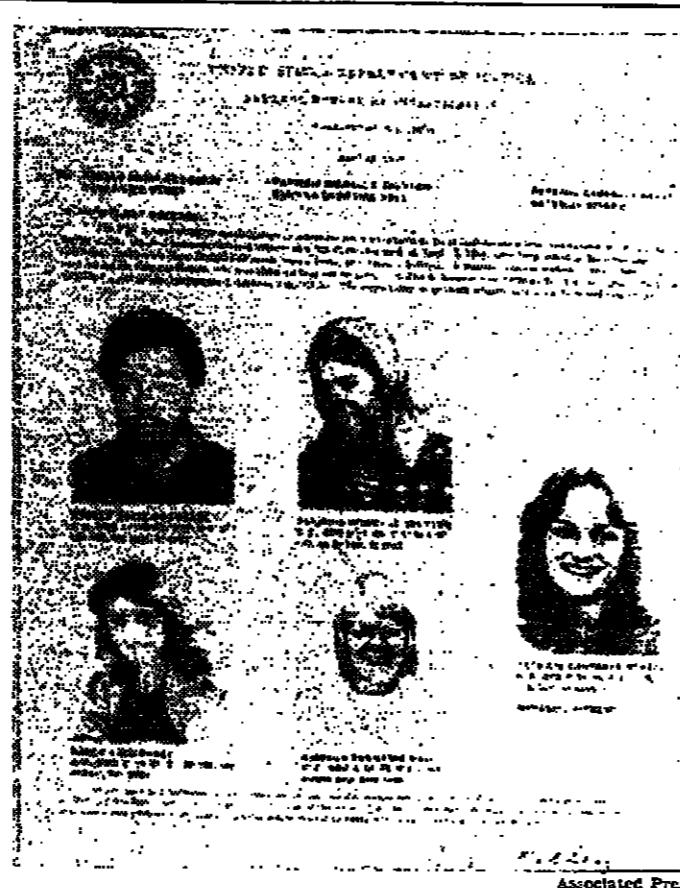
TOWSON, Md., April 23 (AP)—

Dale Anderson, convicted of income-tax evasion and extorting kickbacks from contractors, announced today that he will resign as Baltimore County executive.

Anderson, 57, the Democrat who succeeded former Vice-President Spiro Agnew as county executive in 1966, reassured at a news conference that he is innocent of the corruption charges but said that the county charter and court rulings necessitated his resignation from the \$30,000-a-year post.

He is to be sentenced May 1, but is appealing his conviction on charges that he evaded nearly \$60,000 in federal taxes, from 1968 through 1972, and extorted \$38,620 in kickbacks from architects and engineers receiving contracts from the suburban county.

He faces a maximum sentence of 20 years and \$10,000 fine on each of the 28 extortion-related counts and five years and a \$10,000 fine on each of four tax charges.



Associated Press

An FBI flyer issued Monday in San Francisco shows four persons charged in a bank robbery April 15 by members of the Symbionese Liberation Army and Patricia Hearst, who is sought as a material witness. The four wanted persons on the poster are Donald DeFreeze, Patricia Soltysik, Nancy Ling Perry and Camilla Hall.

## Radicalized in Berkeley

## Three Top SLA Women Come From Middle-Class Families

By Lacey Fosburgh

BERKELEY, Calif., April 23 (NYT)—Nancy Ling Perry campaigned for Barry Goldwater and not so long ago Camilla Hall was an avowed pacifist and Patricia Soltysik said she wanted to work with animals.

Somehow, these women were touched by the political shiftings of recent years and were turned into revolutionaries. Suddenly, they are among the militant women who have emerged as the apparent leaders of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

A week ago, these three women were identified by the police as having entered a San Francisco bank, submachine guns in their hands, giving orders and cursing loudly.

The police said that with them during the \$10,000 robbery, in which two passersby were wounded, were Donald DeFreeze, an escaped convict known as Field Marshal Cinque, and Patricia Hearst. Miss Hearst was kidnapped Feb. 4 by the SLA but announced early this month that she had chosen to remain with her terrorist captors rather than return to her family.

Mr. Bartlett goes on to note that: "Mr. Rebozo told me that he had put this campaign contribution in a safety-deposit box and further that he had given his attorney instructions in the event of his death that he should open the box and follow the instructions therein. It was my understanding that those instructions were to deliver the contents to the campaign chairman or finance chairman of the next campaign. I would further like to state that at no time did I ever discuss this matter with any other individual." The Times' sources said that the Senate investigators were critical of Miss Woods' letter, noting that it did not mention the specific amount of the contribution—\$100,000—or did it acknowledge that the funds stemmed directly from Mr. Hughes. Miss Woods also noted in her letter that "I regret to say I do not recall the date or time of this conversation [with Mr. Rebozo]."

Mr. Bartlett apparently concluded that aspect of his inquiry after receipt of the letter, the sources said. They also pointed out that Mr. Rebozo has told newsmen that he was informed by the IRS in late July, 1973, three months before Miss Woods' letter to Mr. Bartlett, that he had been cleared of any wrongdoing in connection with his handling of the cash.

During interviews with Miss Woods, the sources said, the Senate investigators learned that her response to Mr. Bartlett had been drafted by Mr. Bushard and signed by her.

## IRS Denies Cover-Up

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Donald Alexander, commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, denied today that the IRS has hindered the Senate inquiry into the \$100,000 Hughes contribution to President Nixon's campaign.

Mr. Alexander said he stood on an IRS statement denying that the agency "engaged in any cover-up regarding the committee's investigation." He said the IRS has and will continue to cooperate with the committee.

He added that the IRS "recognizes responsibility for two things: to preserve taxpayer privacy and not to reveal whether we're conducting an investigation or not."

He also said that if the President requested in writing information on a taxpayer, the law requires that the request be honored. He said he has not received any such requests from the White House.

## Convicted Official Quits Baltimore County Position

TOWSON, Md., April 23 (AP)—Dale Anderson, convicted of income-tax evasion and extorting kickbacks from contractors, announced today that he will resign as Baltimore County executive.

Anderson, 57, the Democrat who succeeded former Vice-President Spiro Agnew as county executive in 1966, reassured at a news conference that he is innocent of the corruption charges but said that the county charter and court rulings necessitated his resignation from the \$30,000-a-year post.

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He faces a maximum sentence of 20 years and \$10,000 fine on each of the 28 extortion-related counts and five years and a \$10,000 fine on each of four tax charges.

## Spassky, Karpov Draw Another Chess Game

MOSCOW, April 23 (UPI)—Boris Spassky and Anatoly Karpov, playing in Leningrad, agreed today to a draw in their fifth game in the world chess challengers' semifinal. The game score stands at 1-1, with three draws.

In the other semifinal, in Odessa, Viktor Korchnoi leads Tigran Petrosian, 2-1.

The first player in each series to win four games will enter the finals to pick the challenger to world champion Bobby Fischer. The SLA sent several messages containing demands for a food-prize-away program as her ransom.

## International Herald Tribune

## Reportedly Influenced U.S. Tax Agency

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—

Former District Attorney Thomas MacNeil of Queens County has been sentenced to six months in prison for blocking prosecution of a \$44-million get-rich-quick scheme.

MacNeil, 50, his son-in-law and two other defendants were convicted March 3 of conspiring to thwart prosecution of the scheme, in which hundreds of Queens residents had invested.

## Refuses to Rule on a Law School Policy

## U.S. High Court Shuns Race-Quota Issue

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI)—The Supreme Court today declined to rule on the controversial issue of "reverse discrimination."

The court declared that the case of a white student initially denied admission to the University of Washington Law School because of a racial quota favoring black applicants was moot since the student, Marco DeFunis, was later admitted and is scheduled to graduate next month. The vote on the case was 5-4.

If the court had taken a stand on the issue, its decision could have had a strong effect on "affirmative action programs," giving preference to minorities in hiring and promotions in business and government. A decision against the student presumably would have buttressed the program.

Although he graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Washington, Mr. DeFunis was denied admission to the law school's class entering in the autumn of 1971. A number of blacks with lower grades and test scores were admitted.

Claiming that he was a victim of reverse discrimination, Mr. DeFunis filed suit.

The law school countered that it had a right to select qualified minority students.

**Lower Court Rulings**

After a state judge ruled in Mr. DeFunis' favor, he was admitted to the law school. But the Washington State Supreme Court overruled that ruling, upholding the law school's practice of giving preference to minority applicants.

Mr. DeFunis then appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Justice William Douglas blocked the state high court's ruling from taking effect—it would have put Mr. DeFunis out of school—until the justices ruled.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell Jr. and William Rehnquist voted to declare the case moot today.

"Because the petitioner [Mr. DeFunis] will complete his law school studies at the end of the term for which he has not registered, regardless of any decision this court might reach on the merits . . . we conclude that the court cannot . . . consider the substantive constitutional issue," their unsigned opinion said.

Even if the justices had ruled in favor of the law school's quota system, officials of the school

had promised to allow Mr. DeFunis to graduate since he was already in his final term.

Justice William Brennan Jr. dissented from the decision, saying that "in endeavoring to dispose of this case as moot, the court clearly deserves the public interest."

There is no bar to consideration, among other factors, of an individual's past achievements and future potential in light of the "racial discrimination that barred his way," he said.

But, he continued, the law school apparently considers only race in giving preferred admission status.

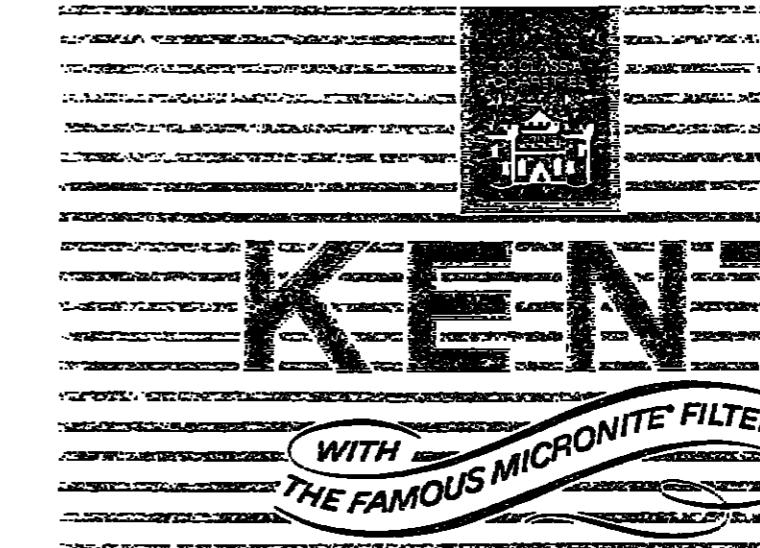
"A DeFunis who is white is entitled to no advantage by reason of that fact; nor is he the subject to any disability, no matter his race or color," Justice Douglas wrote.

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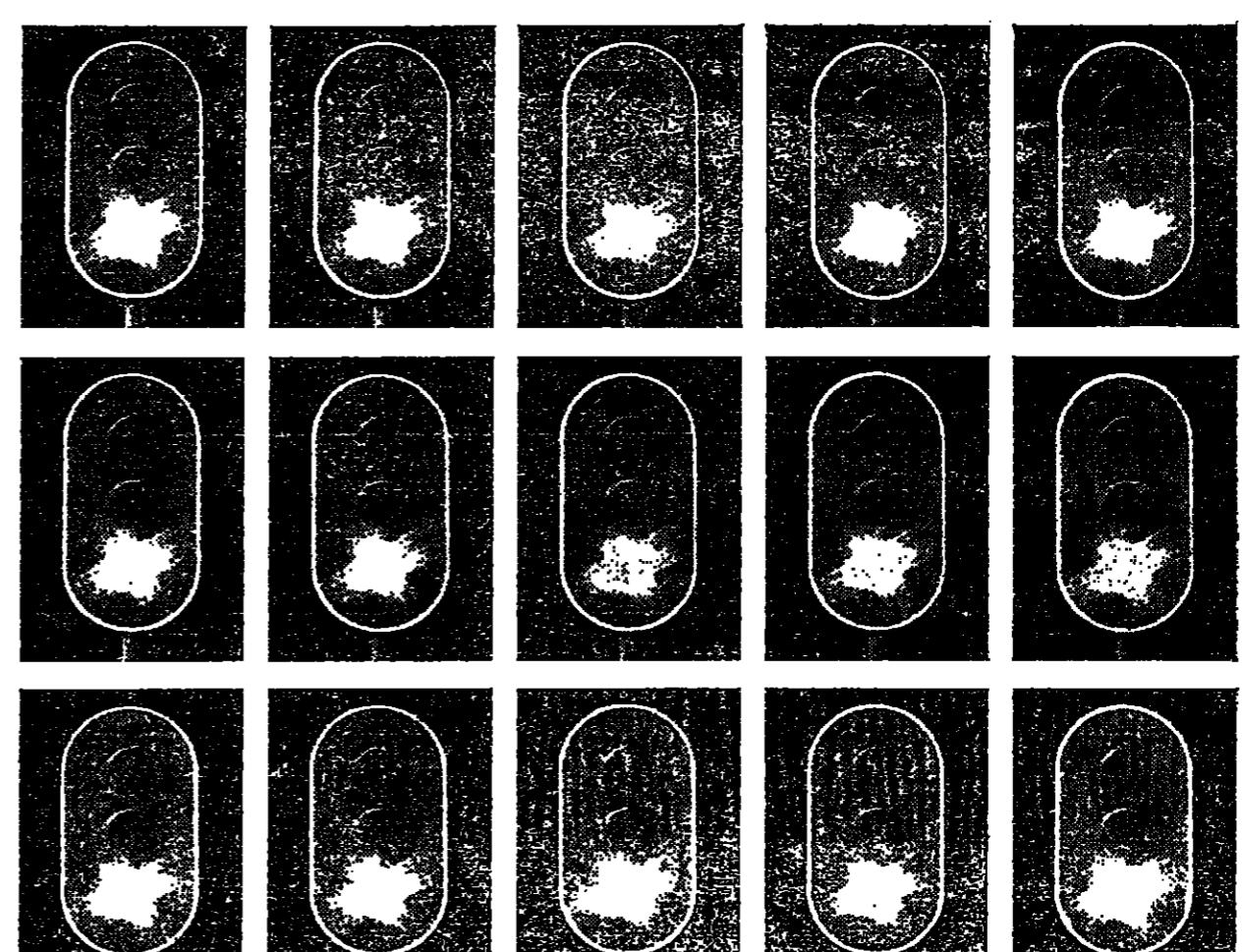
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## Japanese War Holdouts in Excellent Shape

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, April 23 (UPI).—Thirty years of primitive living in a mountainous Philippine jungle may have made former Lt. Hiroo Onoda one of the healthiest 55-year-old men in Japan today. Mr. Onoda, the World War II holdout who came back to Japan to a hero's welcome March 12, spent 18 days in the First National Hospital here and was then released to return to his home in central Japan.

During his stay in the hospital he astonished the doctors who performed about 200 tests on him. Despite his ordeal, he had few

defects and was, indeed, in far better physical and mental shape than Japanese living in modern urban affluence with its pollution and nervous strains.

The findings of the doctors, who also examined Sgt. Shioichi Yokoi, when he came home two years ago after 28 years in a Guan jungle seem to confirm some accepted beliefs about contemporary life and to refine others.

Moreover, the experience of the two Japanese soldiers would appear to be valuable to anyone who, by choice or accident, must survive in a wilderness.

Dr. Hajime Tomonaga, the chief of the neuropsychiatric clinic at the hospital, and two of his associates, Dr. Motoo Linda and Dr. Yoshio Orikoshi, agreed that the most important attribute that Mr. Onoda and Mr. Yokoi had in common was an intangible one: the will to survive.

They pointed out in an interview that the lieutenant and the sergeant had had vastly different training. Mr. Onoda was an officer who had received the most rigorous instruction in intelligence gathering and guerrilla warfare. Mr. Yokoi, in contrast, was a drafted soldier who had been given only routine military training.

There are 522,000 elected officials in the United States, which has a population of 205.9 million, of whom 24.2 million are black.

The number of black mayors rose from 82 this time last year to 103.50 in 1974, an increase of 31.7 percent. Blacks were elected mayor in such major cities as Los Angeles, Detroit, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Dayton, Ohio, and Raleigh, N.C. A majority of the black mayors, 62, are from cities and towns that are predominantly composed of blacks or other minorities.

The 370 additional black officials elected in the last year represented a continuation of the slow upward rise in numbers. However, the rate of increase showed a decline—14 percent as compared with last year's 15 percent increase over 1972.

The five states that have no black elected officials are Hawaii, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Utah.

### Number of Blacks Elected in U.S. Shows Increase

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—Paced by the election of 36 new mayors, the number of blacks elected to political office increased sharply last year, according to the Joint Center for Political Studies.

As of April 1, the center reported yesterday, 2,291 blacks held elective office in 45 states and the District of Columbia. This compared with 2,021 a year ago and 1,185 in 1969.

There are 522,000 elected officials in the United States, which has a population of 205.9 million, of whom 24.2 million are black.

### Dropout as a Robinson Crusoe May Have Lost Treasure Island

SUVA, Fiji, April 23 (UPI).—An American won a small Fiji island in a competition 16 years ago but abandoned it in disgust after trying to live a Robinson Crusoe-type life there.

Now, because of Fiji's booming tourist industry, the desolate island of Ava Ata could be worth plenty to Kent Warren Shelby, if he could be found.

The Fiji Native Land Trust Board has published announcements in a Fiji newspaper warning that it will take possession of the island unless Mr. Shelby, last known to be living in Long Beach, Calif., returns immediately to claim it.

Mr. Shelby won the four-acre island, situated about 15 miles off the northwest coast of Fiji's main island of Viti Levu, in a competition organized by Hollywood promoters.

The island, originally called Yawalo, was renamed Ava Ata for film star Ava Gardner, one of whose films was being promoted by the contest operators.

A spokesman for the Fiji board said that Mr. Shelby went to the island to live a solitary, Robinson Crusoe-type life. But he abandoned it at the end of the 1950s after finding it desolate and waterless.

"We have never heard of him since," the spokesman said.

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United Press International

Police in Genoa received this photo yesterday of kidnapped prosecutor Mario Sossi seated in front of a "Red Brigades" banner. Bruises on his face indicate that he had been beaten by his abductors.

### Genoa Police Heed Request, Stop Seeking Abducted Aide

GENOA, April 23 (Reuters).—Kidnapped prosecutor Mario Sossi today asked the authorities to call off a police hunt for him, saying it was useless and dangerous.

Mr. Sossi, 42, the deputy public prosecutor of Genoa, was abducted by five men here last Thursday. His kidnappers are believed to be members of the extreme leftist Red Brigades organization.

The abduction victim asked authorities to end the hunt in a handwritten letter found by police in the hallway of a house after an anonymous call to a local newspaper.

#### Photo of Bruises

Along with letters to his family and to one of his colleagues, police found a photograph of Mr. Sossi with dark bruises on his left cheekbone and over his right eye.

The kidnapping, the latest in a series over the past year, has caused indignation among politicians and the press. President Giovanni Leone last night sharply condemned the abduction as an attack against the country's democratic system.

Mr. Sossi, who is disliked by radicals because of his prosecution of extremists, said in his brief note to the acting Genoa prosecutor: "I ask you . . . to order the immediate suspension of the search, which is useless and dangerous."

He said in a letter to his family, found with the note, that his wife should not be concerned about him: "You have no reason to be worried."

#### 'Trial' Promised

The kidnappers also left a note with the letters saying that Mr. Sossi would be tried by a "people's tribunal" for allegedly persecuting the working class.

The letters were found as hundreds of policemen, guided by helicopters, searched a mountainous area near Genoa after an anonymous tip that the magistrate was being held in a farmhouse near there. So far the hunt has produced no results.

### May 1 Protests Set in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, April 23 (UPI).—The main Sri Lanka opposition party today announced that it would defy a government ban and hold demonstrations in 150 towns and villages on May 1.

The decision by the rightist United National party raises the prospect of a major confrontation with the government, which plans to hold traditional May Day rallies in Colombo and other areas.

The ban on anti-government demonstrations was imposed last weekend, when the UNP originally planned to hold nationwide rallies. The restriction was termed illegal, unconstitutional and undemocratic today by the leaders of all opposition groups.

N.Y. Fire Official Says Gas Leak Caused Blast

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP).—New York City Fire Commissioner John T. O'Ragan said today that a gas leak caused the explosion that ripped open two skyscrapers yesterday near the United Nations building and injured almost 100 persons.

Mr. O'Hagan said a six-inch gas-main break was caused by rupture of a water-pressure vessel, underneath the gas main, which sent a powerful jet of water upward, dislocating a joint in the main. He said gas spread through the buildings for an hour and was probably touched off by an electric spark.

It had quite an emotional feedback."

The astronauts said that their photographs showed that such activities could be easily and accurately monitored from space.

Future Skylab-type missions, both manned and unmanned, could help to see potential threats to the environment before they became major problems, they testified.

Col. Pogue showed a slide of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee clearly showing strip-mining scars, which he said appeared as "wiggle worms" to the Skylab crew.

U.S. Envoy Approved

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved two new diplomatic appointees, including the first ambassador to Sweden in a year and a half, Robert Strausz-Hupke, now ambassador to Belgium, was approved to be ambassador to Sweden. The committee also approved Leonard Firestone as ambassador to Belgium.

Mr. Strausz-Hupke, 55, was born in 1916 in New York City and has been a career diplomat.

He has served as ambassador to

Yugoslavia, Mexico, Turkey and

Iran, and as ambassador to the

United Nations.

He has also been a member of the

U.S. delegation to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

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## Ivor Brown, Author, Critic, Is Dead at 82

Writer Was Former  
Editor of Observer

LONDON, April 23 (NYT).—Ivor Brown, author, critic and former editor of the *Observer*, died today at his home here. He was 82.

A prolific writer, Mr. Brown was perhaps best known for his essays on words, words in which he presented verbal curiosities and discussed their usage. Two of his early books, "The Meaning of Democracy" (1919) and "English Political Theory" (1920), stemmed from a strong interest in politics.

In 1919, he joined the *Manchester Guardian*, primarily as a drama critic, but also as a writer on social and literary trends. These articles were published in collected volumes such as "Brown Studies" (1930) and "I Commit to the Flames" (1934).

He became chief drama critic of the *Observer* and in 1942 became editor. He continued his work as a critic, and at the same time found scope for his flair for social and political commentary. He left the editor's chair in 1948, but remained drama critic for another six years.

A lifelong interest in Shakespeare led Mr. Brown to publish several books about him. The first, entitled "Shakespeare," appeared in 1949. The others included "How Shakespeare Spent the Day" (1963) and "The Women in Shakespeare's Life" (1968).

Alexandre Dumaine

PARIS, April 23 (IHT).—Alexandre Dumaine, 76, one of France's greatest chefs, died yesterday in his native town of Dijon, France. He had lived there in retirement for a decade.

Mr. Dumaine bought the *Hôtel de la Côte d'Or* in Saulieu in 1932 and made it one of France's gastronomic meccas. In a few years he won the Michelin Guide's top three-star rating for the excellence of his cooking, making Saulieu, a small city 160 miles southeast of Paris, a favorite stop on the highway to the Riviera.

He started as a kitchen apprentice at the age of 12 and developed his skills in Vichy, Calais, Paris, North Africa and on ocean liners before buying the *Côte d'Or*.

Mr. Dumaine sold the *Côte d'Or* to a handpicked successor, François Madoz, then 36, in 1963. The following year the Michelin Guide withdrew all stars from the restaurant for a period of observation before according the new owner two stars.

Chick Harley

DANVILLE, Ill., April 23 (UPI).—Charles ("Chick") Harley, all-American halfback for the Ohio State University football team in 1916, 1917 and 1918, died Sunday at the Veterans Administration hospital here. He was thought to be about 80 years old.

In 1920, he played for the Chicago Bears of the National Football League.

Victoria Carson Cotton

LOS ANGELES, April 23 (UPI).—Victoria Carson Cotton, 85, former owner of the San Clemente mansion that now is the Western White House, died yesterday.

Mrs. Cotton was the widow of Henry Cotton, a financier and a leader of the Democratic party in California. She lived for 43 years on the property now owned by President Nixon. It was built as a horse ranch by her late husband.

## W. Berlin Holds 2 For Holes in Wall

BERLIN, April 23 (AP).—Two West German men were held in custody today because they ripped a hole in the Communist wall dividing this city, West Berlin police reported.

It was the first known arrest in a wave of wall-smashing that has opened holes all along the 100-mile-long wall encircling West Berlin.

West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz, asked on what basis police were acting against those damaging the wall built by the East German government, said, "There is no special arrangement for problems of this sort. I do not want to prejudice a legal proceeding now in progress by saying more at this time."

## QE 2 Arrives, Late, For Repairs in England

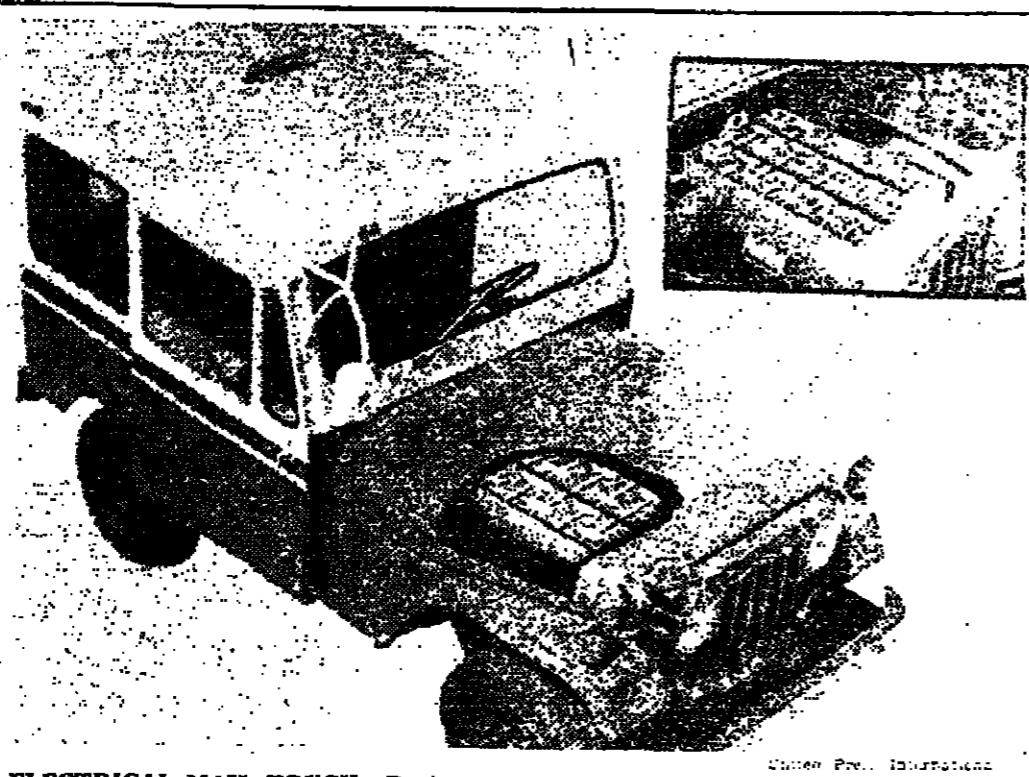
SOUTHWARK, England, April 23 (AP).—Engineers were making emergency repairs today to one of three boilers on the Cunard Liner Queen Elizabeth 2 which docked here from New York 34 hours late.

Since leaving New York Wednesday, the liner had been cruising on two boilers at 24 knots instead of its normal speed of 30 knots. The ship broke down April 1 with boiler trouble on a cruise off Bermuda and had to be towed into Nassau.

The vessel is scheduled to leave Thursday for a 13-day Mediterranean cruise and would sail on two boilers if the third could not be repaired by then, its captain, Peter Jackson, said.

Hashish Haul in Greece

ALEXANDROUPOLIS, Greece, April 23 (AP).—A 30-year-old Briton was arrested in this northern Greek town today when 29 kilograms of hashish were discovered in his car, the police said.



ELECTRICAL MAIL TRUCK—Prototype of an electrically powered delivery vehicle to be built by AM General Corp., a subsidiary of American Motors, for U.S. Postal Service. It will go into operation late this year. Inset shows the power package.

## AEC Accused of Hiding Solar-Energy Data

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NYT).—A scientific group that has been critical of nuclear power has accused the Atomic Energy Commission of a cover-up of information about the feasibility of converting sunshine into commercially useful energy.

The Scientists' Institute for Public Information and its chairman, Dr. Barry Commoner, contend that the AEC has played down the prospect of solar energy in order to make nuclear reactors seem more promising. But, they say, there are tremendous uncertainties about reactor power, especially the economics and safety of the proposed breeder reactor that the agency contemplates making the workhorse of the electric-utility industry by the end of the century.

Dr. Commoner has accused the AEC of giving the public "misleading information" about the potential of solar energy by sketching too pessimistic a picture and by suppressing an optimistic report on the subject.

John Harris Jr., director of the AEC's information services, emphatically denied that the agency had suppressed information about solar energy. He said that the report was available at the agency's public reference room in downtown Washington.

Issue Raised

Dr. Commoner and the institute are raising this issue: Is the government putting too many eggs into one energy basket, nuclear

power, in light of many unsolved problems, such as costs and disposal of radioactive wastes?

The anti-nuclear scientists are starting a campaign to tell the public that solar energy is more feasible than it is generally thought to be, and will pose fewer environmental risks than reactors.

No one energy source—nuclear, solar or anything else—will be a panacea, the analysts say, and perhaps all of the sources together will not add up to a satisfactory solution.

Impartial analysts fear that the public will leap to the conclusion that sunshine is the solution to all energy problems.

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## Using Waters' Temperature Differences

### Testing Ocean as Power Source Is Planned

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 23 (UPI).—A team is being set up for the testing of the hypothesis that substantial amounts of power could be derived from the ocean without pollution from temperature differences within the oceans.

The conceptual designs for ocean power plants of the type are in preparation on an academic level and the National Science Foundation, which is financing the studies, is offering \$1.8 million for further development, chiefly by industry.

It has been calculated that the heat being carried by the Gulf Stream through the Florida Straits between Miami and Key West could be harnessed to produce all the electricity used in the United States.

The proposed plants would be built surface side, in a working fluid, and a system of turbines that requires a temperature of 10 to 15 degrees of tropical surface water. The water would drive power-generating turbines and then be cooled back into a fluid or liquid that is brought from great depth.

Constantly Recycled

The warm water and cold water would flow through the system in great volume. A much smaller amount of warm fluid would be circulated to cool the turbines.

On the conceptual designs, the chief designer is Dr. William H. Zemke, of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, the most detailed. The plan is

to award about 20 bids on 120,000-kilowatt power systems attached to the Gulf Stream, the latter playing a critical role in the temperature differences within the oceans.

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## Another Bloc Is Heard From

With the current wave of meetings, or calls for meetings, of this, that and the other collection of nations, and interests, it is not surprising that the Soviet Union should be more insistent on the need for a world Communist conference. If no other reason is apparent, there is always the hope by Moscow to refute Peking's assertion that the once-unified Marxist-Leninist movement has dissolved into an aggregation of jarring ideologies and nationalisms.

This charge, and the facts that lie behind it, are more important to Communists than the equally fragmented state of what once was called the "free world," because the latter was always composed of diverse products of political evolution, adhering to no single credo and without the organization that the successive Communist internationals provided. Communist theory always includes the "workers of the world," and after World War II the military power of the Soviet Union, as well as the prestige of its victories over Nazism, gave centralized leadership to the Kremlin.

Since Stalin's death, the rise of national spirit and concern for national interests have intensified throughout the Communist world, and it is patent enough that Moscow's writ no longer runs through much of it, that Soviet doctrine competes with Maoism in many areas, and that the days when a word from the Kremlin could upset a Communist government, or change the whole structure of a Communist party in a non-Communist country, are long past.

Nevertheless there is not only a Soviet bloc, in which Moscow's influence predominates, but a looser Communist bloc, com-

prising countries and parties that do not necessarily accept the ukases of the Kremlin as the last word, but which will cooperate—up to a point. And in the shifting world economic and political scenes, it makes sense, certainly from the Communist standpoint, to find out how far that cooperation will extend and what concrete measures the collective movement can take.

This is by no means necessarily either a strategic necessity, nor a revolutionary tactic. The kind of meetings that the industrialized West, with its particular trading patterns, or the raw-material producing countries, with their aspirations and needs, have been holding or seeking would have parallels among the Communist countries, which have their own methods and objectives in international commerce. That the sort of gathering sought by the Kremlin and a number of other Communist headquarters would have other aims than the simply economic, and that it would produce a different kind of rhetoric than an assembly of bankers and industrialists goes without saying. But the root of the matter, the need for ever broadening areas of mutual communication and, hopefully, cooperation, is the same.

Given the existing disparities among Communist countries and their ability to make themselves heard, such a conference need not inspire the fear and antagonism similar meetings once awakened. The world no longer contains two opposing blocs, plus a formless quantity of countries outside both of them. It has now a diversity that is great enough not to fear, and in fact so great as to need, more rather than less talking and action across national boundaries.

## Sons of the Fathers

A shabby theater in Tel Aviv was the unlikely setting Monday for what could become a major turning point in the political life of modern Israel. In a deceptively straightforward secret ballot, the ruling Labor party elevated a new generation to political maturity.

Newly designated as party leader and potential premier, Yitzhak Rabin, a former chief of staff and ambassador to the United States, faces the subtle task of assembling a stable coalition among fractious interests. If he succeeds, his will be the government fated to carry the heavy responsibility of negotiating settlements with Israel's Arab neighbors.

Mr. Rabin's victory over the heads of many older and more seasoned—perhaps tarnished—political figures was not easy or free from

acrimony. Yet it was significant that his final opponent was as much a representative of a new generation as Mr. Rabin himself. Information Minister Shimon Peres emerged from the shadow of his longtime political mentor, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, to assert a claim to leadership in his own right, and scored impressive strength across a fragmented party. Israel would benefit from a national leadership that included Mr. Peres's proven managerial and diplomatic skill alongside Mr. Rabin's.

"I admit I am excited," the new 52-year-old party leader said as he assumed the party post vacated by the 75-year-old Premier Golda Meir. He was entitled to be. As he said, "It is now the turn of the sons of the founding fathers."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Record Slumpflation

The economic performance of the United States in the first quarter of this year was almost certainly the most alarming of the entire postwar period. Real output declined at an annual rate of 5.8 percent, the sharpest drop in gross national product in 16 years. The over-all price level increased at an annual rate of 10.3 percent—the steepest climb in 23 years. Most disturbing of all, slump and inflation worsened in parallel. By an "index of economic disorder"—combining the rate of decline in real GNP with the rate of inflation—this slumpflation provides the poorest record since World War II put an end to the Great Depression.

The first quarter's dismal record cannot be dismissed as a fluke, a stroke of bad luck caused by the energy crisis. Unquestionably, the oil embargo and soaring fuel prices did help to depress the economy and exacerbate inflation. The energy-cost squeeze has still not ended and could even intensify in the months ahead.

But the American economy had entered a slump even before the Mideast war broke out in October. Housing had fallen precipitously due to tight money and high interest rates. Analysts had hoped that a gradual slowing of the economy and lower interest rates would boost housing. Instead, accelerating inflation has raised rates to peak levels and housing is slumping again.

\* \* \*

Inflation has also worsened the cash problems of many businesses, especially such heavy borrowers as the real estate investment trusts. Even with heavier carrying costs, business inventories are still rising. Since much inventory building was involuntary, such as the pile-up of unsold autos, production-depressing cuts in stocks appear to lie ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

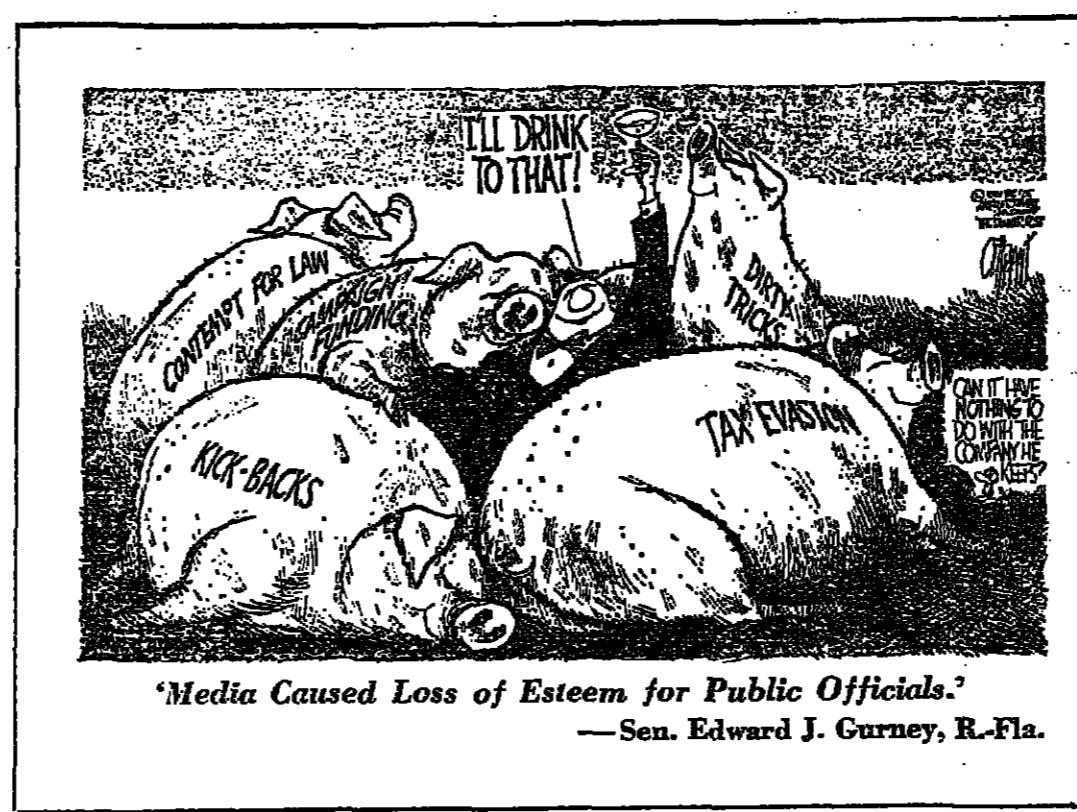
April 24, 1899

BERLIN—Some months ago much was said of the strained relations between the German and American vessels off Manila. It is stated now that the relations between the representatives of the two powers there have since become very cordial. As a result of an autographed letter from Prince Henry of Prussia to Admiral Dewey, the German vessels have been supplied by the United States with coal, ice and meat, while the Germans sacrificed their beer on the altar of the new friendship.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1924

NEW YORK—The new productions and projects of Charlie Chaplin are a favorite subject of rumor in the movie world. As always the universally popular star has many projects at hand, but for the immediate future he is planning to feature the beautiful and talented Edna Purviance in his next film. So, in spite of all the rumors to the contrary that Miss Purviance will cease to be with Charlie in his next production, this is not true, and his next film, "The Gold Rush," will see them together again.



'Media Caused Loss of Esteem for Public Officials.'

—Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R-Fla.

## Vietnam Peace Outlook: Bleak

By Gen. William C. Westmoreland

CHARLESTON, S.C.—For years, Vietnam was front-page news, a major political issue, and an emotional experience for the nation. Now this has changed: Casualties have been stopped, prisoners released and the controversy eclipsed by matters closer to home.

More than a year after the cease-fire, which many thought would bring peace to Vietnam, the country is still ravaged by war, with the prospect of continued bloodshed ahead. The cease-fire did bring about an end to U.S. military action, cause its 588 prisoners to be released, and set the stage for a truce in Laos. But little else has been accomplished.

During the last year, there have been more than 10,000 hostile contacts and over 13,000 armed attacks resulting in the deaths of more than 33,000 Communists and 6,000 South Vietnamese military men. Also, there have been thousands of civilians killed, injured or abducted in the South.

Students of the situation are not surprised at the developments. I myself, in late 1972, wrote an article for The New York Times while the cease-fire discussions were going on but did not submit it because I thought it might muddle negotiations. I wrote:

"In my opinion, an early peace in Indochina is an illusion. And I also believe that a viable cease-fire is not a realistic prospect, particularly one supervised by a relatively small number of military representatives of four nations operating on the basis of unanimity."

Americans who drafted the cease-fire agreement were certainly aware that prospects for early peace were remote, but it was reasonable and timely to negotiate the United States out of Vietnam and let the Vietnamese fight it out among themselves. What concerned me was that by an agreement Americans would unduly restrict the ability of the South Vietnamese to protect their national interest.

Indeed, the cease-fire agreement was not entirely satisfactory to the leadership in Saigon. To their disadvantage, the North Vietnamese now occupy portions of South Vietnam, specifically in Quang Tri Province, the mountainous areas to the west along the Laotian and Cambodian borders, and portions of the Mekong Delta.

In general, the Communists dominate territory that will only support peasants with a primitive standard of living.

### Price Paid

In this area, there are a greater number of North Vietnamese troops—over 150,000—than at the time of the cease-fire. They are deployed to defend the occupied territory but are also in a position to attack. Such liabilities for the South Vietnamese were the price that our cease-fire negotiators believed had to be paid.

Hanoi's objective is to dominate not only South Vietnam but all of Indochina. From its point of view, it is on a winning strategic track. The North Vietnamese have agreed to a truce in Laos, the Communists dominate a major portion of that country and are a threat to the rest by political or military means.

There is a strong parallel between the situations in South Vietnam and in Korea. But the Vietnam situation has been far more complex because of a well-established guerrilla movement and political subversives in the South, in addition to invading armies from the North. Further, it is much simpler to defend a peninsula than to defend a country whose borders extend along a figurehead.

Of all of Indochina, South Vietnam is most important to the North Vietnamese, and their ultimate strategy is to break the South Vietnamese regime by discrediting it politically, bringing about popular weariness, and at an appropriate time establishing a military advantage.

Whereas during the war years Hanoi used propaganda, a great deal of which was generated in the United States from detractors of President Johnson's and President Nixon's Vietnam policies, Hanoi does not now enjoy that same advantage.

During the war years, the situation was like that of two poker

players, one with his hand open to public view, the other with his hand clutched to his chest.

The Communists and the world now know what the United States was doing and its internal controversy was laid bare: Hanoi, on the contrary, operated in secrecy. This gave Hanoi a political advantage in the international arena and a psychological one with its people. It has now become fully apparent that Hanoi

has large forces on South Vietnamese soil, and its brazen efforts to portray these armies as local dissidents have a hollow ring.

### Political Struggle

The South Vietnamese, under President Nguyen Van Thieu, never have been desirous about the political character of the war and have made every effort to prepare the people in the South for the political struggle.

Backed by a large army and a capable navy and air force led by experienced officers, the South Vietnamese should be able to take care of themselves. They also have the military and practical advantage of internal lines of communication to support their deployed troops, lines that are short compared with those of Hanoi.

I believe Vietnam will follow a similar pattern. In due time, North Vietnam will probably accept the prevailing situation—two independent countries—and conclude that it is in its interest to stop fighting and to coexist in peace. This could take years. But I would not rule out a peacefully unified Vietnam in the far distant future.

Beset with major economic problems and faced with continuing military costs, North and South Vietnam are in a difficult situation. North Vietnam is jeopardizing its vitality by persisting with its aggressive designs; South Vietnam is beginning to come of age. When North Vietnam will accommodate to reality is unknown, but it will come in time.

Gen. Westmoreland, now retired, is former Army Chief of Staff and headed the U.S. forces in Vietnam. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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What worries them—as it ought to—is whether it is proper to unleash this wealth of information on the men and women who must ultimately decide the President's fate or whether this kind of reporting may reduce the impeachment and trial of Mr. Nixon to the level of mole symbolism.

Most important of all—and most worrisome—they can report the public judgment on the innocence or guilt of the President.

Most members of Congress have become sophisticated in the techniques of opinion measurement during their own campaigns, and there is obviously no way to prevent any or all of them from procuring reliable data from private pollsters on their constituents' views on the impeachment question.

But the pollsters who regularly report their findings through the press are understandably worried about the propriety of inundating the politician-jurors with opinion data that may prejudice or cloud their independent judgment of the evidence.

Any thoughts you may have on this would be welcome.

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## PARIS MOVIES

**'Sting'**—Not Art  
But Entertaining

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 23 (IHT).—“The Sting”—“L’arnaque” in French (at the Odéon and Élysée Cinéma in English with French subtitles) may not be a milestone in screen history, despite its seven Oscars, but it is sound and satisfying entertainment.

Director George Roy Hill keeps the film fast and funny. Robert Redford and Paul Newman play their roles as confidence men with contagious exuberance. And that fine British actor, Robert Shaw, is a properly sinister badman. Technically, the film is superb, with photography by the renowned William Reynolds. Hemingway’s reproduction of the giddy side of Chicago in the 1930s is a striking asset.

The scenario, by David S. Ward, has to do with two likeable scoundrels who succeed in outshooting a gangland emperor, with one improbable episode following another. But the viewer’s lasting impression is of having had a good time in the company of two winning rogues. Here is a film that everyone has been waiting for—it is not great art, but it’s a treat.

“Plat” (at the Paris) takes the singer from birth to her first big music hall engagement on the eve of World War II.

The film is an honest if somewhat wooden adaptation of Simone Berteletti’s best-selling biography. Plat was born in 1915 and abandoned by her mother, worked as a maid when she was still a child in a brothel. Her father was a street-corner acro-

Paul Newman, left, and Robert Redford in the Oscar-winning “Sting.”



bat and for a time she was his assistant. Later—with her half-sister—she took to street singing in Montmartre, where plimps badgered her for protection money. A passing love affair, and she found herself pregnant. Her daughter died in a charity clinic. A night-bird owner heard her singing in a square one day and offered her an engagement in his cabaret.

He gave her her professional name, taught her to dress and trained her as a performer. He was a homosexual and, when he was found murdered, the police questioned her as a suspect. The case brought her notoriety and shortly afterward she got her big chance.

In this film, the incidents of Plat’s early life have been retold in careful detail against a persuasively reproduction of Paris between two world wars. Brigitte

Arié, in the title role, bears a striking resemblance to the youthful Plat. Betty Mars does Plat’s voice. As most of the famous Plat songs came along later, they are not to be heard in the film.

The episodes, loosely strung together, fade in and out without defined progress. The continuity is lax and the rhythm is uncertain. While there are some moving passages and a few comic ones, the expected climax never comes. Part II of the biography will need firmer dramatization.

“La Race des Seigneurs” (at the Marignan) is a heavy-handed adaptation of Félicien Marceau’s Goncourt Prize-winning novel “Crecy,” about an ambitious politician and his infatuation with a model. Alain Delon is improbably cast as a passion-bound statesman. As the model, Sylvie

pieces are included in this compilation of 30 canvases, most of which have not been shown in public for more than half a century.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

## Brussels

Sculptures by Eric Cardon, Galerie Capitit, 5 Rue Watteau, Brussels, through April.

A young Flemish sculptor strikes out with bronzes, cast in the lost wax technique, following masters of Flemish fantasy Rheinhoud and Raoul d’Hesme (the latter was his teacher). A parrot-headed man, an insect being riding a horse, this winged jumpy object, all have a touch of the surreal and macabre.

—RONA DOBSON

## Around the Galleries

## London

David Novros, Felicity Samuel Gallerie, 16 Savile Row, London, W1, to April 26.

The first London show by a young West Coast American contains some very thoughtful research into the values and shapes of color. More complex than they appear at first sight, Novros’ paintings are impeccably finished.

**\$8,500 for Rare Vase**  
LONDON, April 23 (Reuters).—A rare mid-16th century Strasbourg tureen and cover in the shape of a black cockerel was sold for \$8,500 at Sotheby’s in London today. It made the top price in a Continental pottery sale, with total receipts of \$59,081.

Jean Olivier/Jeanne Perrin, The King Street Galleries, 17 King St., St. James’s, London, SW1, to April 26.

Olivier, a man of many trades, has finally come to still-life and portrait painting, faux-naif in appearance, but in truth of great sophistication of texture and color. His wife Jeanne Perrin paints complementary flower pieces of a like nature and feeling.

Spencer Frederick Gore, 187-1914, Anthony d’Offay, 8 Dering St., New Bond St., London, W1, to May 3.

An English fauve, whose important influence in modern art in Britain was terminated early by his death from pneumonia. Gore was undoubtedly, after Degas, the best painter of ballet in his time. Several of his ballet

pieces are included in this compilation of 30 canvases, most of which have not been shown in public for more than half a century.

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—RONA DOBSON

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the freedom of Canada. Because we fly to 33 cities—  
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## MUSIC IN EUROPE

**London: Reincarnation of ‘Clemenza di Tito’...**

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 23 (IHT).—The Royal Opera’s “La Clemenza di Tito,” whose first performance last night drew cheers from audience and critics alike, is not only a new production, but also the first production ever of Mozart’s last opera at Covent Garden.

Consensus over the year held that “Idomeneo” and “La Clemenza di Tito” have lagged behind Mozart’s comic operas in popularity, nor through any want of enchanting music, but because not even Mozart could consistently enliven the deadly conventions of 18th-century opera seria.

This handsome reincarnation of “La Clemenza di Tito” processes

by Anthony Bell and conducted by Riccardo Muti and flounders by Colin Davis does not confirm consensus, but it comes close. If an entire cast could sing and act eloquently and decently, as Janet Baker in the key role of Tito, one might be persuaded that this opera is good theater as well as great music.

Not that Miss Baker, who is anything but amateurish, is without fault. Her castrato role of Sextus, that was not probably the performance of her life, this far, but “La Clemenza di Tito” needs more even than a “Norma”-deemed and modestly accomplished reading of Mozart when it got not only from Miss Munton but also

monotony of vocal color but the blunting of those voices in the duets and trios, and the monotone contribution in several uneventful obbligatos, are sheer delight, not to mention the uninterrupted delight from the orchestra from beginning to end.

The opera is well served in this production by picturesque groupings, again, as in “Norma,” by John Stoccati, constructed in such a way that rearrangements while certain episodes are acted and sung before a drop, is swift and silent, allowing for continuous performance with but a single interval, a rare blessing at Covent Garden.

“La Clemenza di Tito” remains in the repertoire through May 12.

**...Opening the English Bach Festival at Whitehall**

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, April 23 (IHT).—In the elegant, gracious setting house in Whitehall, designed by Ingo Jones and with ceiling paintings by Rubens, was an appropriate setting for Remo’s opera-ballet “Les Indes Galantes” last night, even if it was only in concept form. The performance opened the English Bach Festival, that far-ranging event which stretches well beyond the music of its eponymous hero under the adventurous aegis of Lord Landau, festival founder and director.

For the occasion she brought over from France Jean-Claude Malgoire, a member of the Orchestre de Paris who spends most of his time in rehearsals for the music of Jean-Philippe Rameau, that 18th-century master of exotic and enchanting entertainment at the French court, charming courtiers with his subtle but not too demanding music for the listeners’ taste. Malgoire has attempted to present the pieces as far as possible in their original instrumentation. Some of his choices seemed a little willful; the wind band tended to drown the strings—but for his enthusiasm and energy, many thanks.

There is little consecutive action in “Les Indes Galantes” and the four entrées, Rameau’s term for the unlinked acts each tell a separate, short and dramatic tale. In place of action, there should be spectacle, such as was to be seen in the famous production.

At the Paris Opera in 1952 but, of course, not in this performance, and a third act of character and situation expressed in colorful and subtly varied masked numbers alternating with heraldic recitation.

Most of the stories, such as they are, treat—*as one might expect*—of love, war and unrequited but usually comic right

**Milan: Turning ‘Figaro’ Into ‘Fidelio’**

By William Weaver

MILAN, April 23 (IHT).—After the first night of “Le Nozze di Figaro” last night, the new “Marriage of Figaro” had some Italian critics worried that this interpretation, while still flawed, would dominate the repertoire of the Mozart masterpiece. At the second performance last night, indications were that the coal was still a long way off. In fact, the flaw in this “Figaro” lies at the root in the approach of the young maestro Claudio Abbado, conducting a Mozart opera for the first time. Clearly, Abbado means to bring out the serious basis of the work eliminating—as he has already done so successfully with Rossini—the energetics of noisy buffo productions. But, after all, “Figaro” is a comedy; at times one had the impression that Figaro had mistaken it for “Fidelio.” Even such an undeniably comic moment as Doctor Bartolo’s vengeance aria was at-

ed out, but song “Dove sono” with splendid nobility and饲养

Günther Schücker-Siemens’ gleaming, taffy-like voice helped rob the scene of its bite. The voice is sweet but unctuous; but, at times almost infantile. Her last act was also attractively sung. But for the rest of the time she was effective only, usually.

Hermann Prey walked through the part of the recent displaying participation only in the “Wedding” scenes. “Finché—being one of the opera’s most dramatic pages—was conducted with great fire by Agostino. As Figaro, José van Dam sang well, but again one missed the bite of the character, the wit, the song, the invention. The role of “Non più andrai” sounded more like a reciting song than an elaborate aria. Willow the narrow continues established by Abbado’s approach, and by the sets and staging, the smaller roles were well taken. There was some good playing from the orchestra; but, finally, this was a “Figaro” without sparkle. Flat champagne.

**Public transportation: Now more than ever.**

Air travel was up 14% last year. And 38% this past January. In February, New York commuter travel on the Penn Central was up 9%. Here distortions of the energy crunch? We hope not. We hope they signal a trend.

The Arab oil embargo and the energy shortage reminded us how much we need public transportation. But now that the embargo has been lifted, there’s a danger that we won’t stay reminded.

Now would be the best time to make a fresh start toward more—and better—public transportation while the need is still fresh in people’s minds.

The Administration recently sent to Congress a new Unified Transportation Assistance Program. It would provide \$16 billion for transportation over the next six years. Some of the money would go for increased aid to public transit. Trouble is, much of the program’s funds would come from the reshuffling of separate existing programs. That could mean a fast shuffle for public transportation.

We still believe there’s a better way. As we said in this space back in September, 1972, a good all-around transportation sys-

tem “can be achieved only through a National Master Transportation Program, financed both by existing gasoline taxes that would go into the general coffers and by annual appropriations large enough to do the job.”

By dealing with our transportation troubles as closely related parts of a single problem, we could have an efficient, integrated transportation system at less cost than if we go about it piecemeal.

More and better public transport will go a long way toward unscrambling our transportation mess. And help to conserve our limited energy supplies in the bargain. As we like to remind people, just one rail line can move three times as many passengers as a three-lane superhighway. With a big saving in fuel and money.

This kind of saving is needed now that the end of the oil embargo has given us a breather. We’re going to need even greater saving in the future when many more Americans will be wanting to go places.

Good public transportation deserves a second thought. And a second chance.

In our view, it’s an idea whose time is overdue.

**Mobil**

# Quick.

# Name the fastest-growing energy company in America.

It's Tesoro Petroleum Corporation.

Surprised? Well, there's a lot about Tesoro that may surprise you.

For example, among the energy companies listed in Forbes Annual Report on American Industry, Tesoro is first in growth in sales and first in growth in earnings, and Tesoro is number one by far. For all industries, and among the 851 companies listed, Tesoro is 8th in growth in sales and 17th in growth in earnings.

### A unique record of growth

During late 1973 and early 1974, virtually every company in the energy business set new earnings records. Tesoro was no exception, with net earnings of \$13.4 million for fiscal first quarter 1974, ending December 31, 1973—up from \$4.4 million in the same period of 1973. Obviously, much of the industry's improved earnings came from improved prices for domestic and foreign crude oil production and for refined products. Nevertheless, Tesoro's first quarter earnings do not reflect the sharpest price increases for the company's foreign crude oil production, which occurred after the beginning of the second quarter.

But more important than earnings gains in any quarter is the fact that over the last seven years the compound growth rate of Tesoro's per share earnings has exceeded 30 percent per year. And for the past five years, return on total equity has averaged 19.9 percent.

### How can a company perform like this?

In Tesoro's case, extraordinary performance begins with extraordinary management strengths. The company has a depth of management that extends beyond the top level executives. Tesoro's working Board of Directors is drawn from the petroleum, financial and industrial fields, rather than the usual "staff-type" board.

Since its founding ten years ago, Tesoro has been the only independent new energy company to achieve the status required to handle major undertakings on a world-wide scale. Because Tesoro is a young organization, it isn't bound by tradition as many other companies are. Because it is middle-sized, it has the mobility to respond to opportunities more quickly than the giants of the industry. And Tesoro has the established banking connections, the strong capital structure and the listings on the New York, American, Pacific, Midwest, and London Stock Exchanges a growing energy company needs to attract capital funds for new growth opportunities.

Through the infusion of borrowed capital and as a result of Tesoro's policy of plowing back into the energy business all earnings from operations, except for a modest dividend, total assets have grown in almost a straight line—from slightly over \$30 million in 1967 to well over \$260 million today.

The latest example of a new area for growth and future major capital investments is the recent creation of a new division, Tesoro Coal Company, to participate in the expected growth of coal as a basic source of energy in the United States through the acquisition and development of important coal properties.

### More energy for America

To intensify its service to our nation's growing energy needs, Tesoro recently opened a new oil and gas exploration office in Alaska. Tesoro al-

Company	Profitability						Growth					
	Return on Equity			Return on Total Capital			Sales			Earnings per Share		
	5-Year Average	Industry Rank	Latest 12 Months	5-Year Average	Industry Rank	Latest 12 Months	5-Year Average	Industry Rank	1973 vs 1970-72	5-Year Average	Industry Rank	1973 vs 1970-72
Amerada Hess	20.6%	1	16.1%	12.1%	2	10.5%	14.4%	7	28.8%	1	1	-0.9%
Tesoro Petroleum	19.9	2	20.7	13.7	1	16.3	51.9%	1	57.3	1	1	78.3
Petrotex	19.5	3	19.0	12.0	5	9.1	12.1%	1	50.9	1	1	-5.6
Clark Oil & Refining	18.8	4	31.2	12.5	3	19.7	12.2%	8	33.5	10	242.6	
American Petroleum	15.7	5	16.0	12.0	4	12.6	12.6%	15	28.6	2	31.4	
Pittston	14.5	6	5.8	8.7	10	4.6	10.9	14	11.4	4	4	-57.1
Texaco	14.2	7	15.4	11.6	7	11.8	11.3	13	33.5	14	14	27.1
Charter Company	14.1 <sup>††</sup>	8	14.7	9.3 <sup>††</sup>	12	9.8	13.3	13	39.3	1	1	63.3
Exxon	13.7	9	17.5	11.6	6	14.3	8.5	21	25.5	11	47.3	
Pennzoil Company	13.5	10	13.9	7.0	26	6.5	7.4	24	28.7	8	29.5	
Ashland Oil	12.3	11	18.0	8.3	14	9.9	18.4	3	50.0	25	106.7	
Mobil Oil	11.8	12	14.1	6.9	9	11.7	9.2	17	23.8	6	37.1	
Marathon Oil	11.8	13	13.5	9.4	11	10.4	13.4	6	29.3	17	38.0	
Kerr-McGee	11.4	14	11.2	8.0	17	9.3	9.9	16	16.4	11	27.0	
Standard Oil (Calif)	11.3	15	13.5	10.3	8	11.7	11.6	11	37.8	13	40.0	
Standard Oil (Ind)	10.6	16	12.4	8.4	13	9.7	8.5	20	19.8	7	35.6	
Commonwealth Oil Ref	10.4	17	9.7	21	6.1	12.7	9	47.2	29	34.0		
Eastern Gas & Fuel	10.4	18	7.9	6.2	30	4.7	8.8	19	7.9	19	-19.5	
Continental Oil	10.4	19	12.3	6.1	16	9.2	11.5	12	23.3	16	38.5	
Sun Oil	10.2	20	13.1	7.7	19	8.7	4.7	28	9.5	3.5	20	49.2
Gulf Oil	10.1	21	12.8	8.2	15	9.6	9.2	18	22.1	23	58.1	
Shell Oil	10.0	22	11.4	7.8	18	8.6	6.6	26	18.2	26	34.9	
Union Oil (California)	9.7	23	12.0	7.1	23	7.8	7.8	23	18.3	24	47.9	
Murphy Oil	9.5	24	21.3	7.2	22	11.4	12.6	10	39.6	3	225.3	
Occidental Petroleum	9.2	25	7.3	6.5	28	5.1	9.9	2	23.7	21	100.0	
Citgo Service	8.7	26	8.5	7.0	25	6.8	6.8	27	8.2	22	18.3	
Phillips Petroleum	8.0	27	9.6	6.4	29	7.6	5.7	25	16.7	27	35.4	
Getty Oil	8.0	28	7.4	7.4	20	6.9	4.9	29	12.2	15	9.7	
Atlantic Richfield	7.8	29	8.1	6.6	27	6.8	6.4	22	16.6	18	20.7	
Standard Oil (Ohio)	6.9	30	5.7	7.1	23	6.5	17.4	5	3.8	28	34.6	
Industry Medians	11.0	13.0	8.2	9.3	9.7	8.2	23.8		35.4			

<sup>††</sup>Three-year average. <sup>†</sup>Four-year growth. \* \* Not available; not ranked.

Reprinted from FORBES Annual Report on American Industry, January 1, 1974.

ready owns the largest crude oil refinery in the state, representing more than half of Alaska's total refining capacity, and markets gasoline through 75 owned or controlled service stations in Alaska. This latest expansion into Alaskan oil and gas exploration is in keeping with the breadth of Tesoro's world-wide operations.

### Moving toward self-sufficiency

In North America, Tesoro produces crude oil and natural gas in nine states, including Texas, Oklahoma and California, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada. The company also owns an interest in major gas reserves north of the Arctic Circle on Melville and King Christian Islands, and is involved in exploration in the Gulf of Mexico offshore from Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. The resources of these areas and Alaska and the potential development of coal operations are expected to play an important role in helping America achieve the greater degree of self-sufficiency in energy we must have.

Tesoro engages in the retail marketing of gasoline in the contiguous United States, mainly in the Western states, through the high-volume stations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Digas Company. In recent years, and more importantly in recent months, Digas sales have grown at an annual rate of about 25 percent despite nation-wide limitations on gasoline supply.

### At work around the world

Although most of Tesoro's diversified operations are U.S.-based, the company also maintains large interests on three other continents. In Trinidad, Tesoro has worked since 1969 with the progressive Government of Trinidad and Tobago as co-owner of Trinidad Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited. This company produces about 42,000 barrels of crude oil and equivalent natural gas per day and its present budget provides increased funds for explor-

atory and development drilling both on and offshore.

In recent weeks, Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, and Tesoro have been discussing the construction of a sizeable crude oil refinery and downstream petrochemical complex in Trinidad. This is another example of the opportunities that arise when a young, energetic country and a young, energetic company work together for their mutual benefit. The company's continuing confidence in Trinidad and Tobago is based on the abundance of talent and natural resources there, and from experience—the unquestionable integrity and stability of the Trinidad Government, with whom Tesoro's relations are excellent.

### Tesoro in Indonesia

Tesoro has major interests in oil-rich Indonesia. In Kalimantan, formerly called Borneo, the company is rehabilitating two separate areas—Tarakan Island and Sanga Sanga—that produced almost 400 million barrels of oil from depths of less than 2,500 feet before their destruction in World War II. Gross production of crude oil from these areas has been increased to 8,500 barrels per day, and further production gains are anticipated during the next year.

In Irian Jaya, Tesoro is associated in a production-sharing contract with Pertamina, the state-owned oil company of Indonesia. In this exploratory venture which covers 7½ million acres on and offshore, five exploratory wells have been drilled, and Tesoro is now evaluating all geological data pursuant to additional exploratory activity. In addition, Tesoro is attempting to bring in a partner to share in the possible future exploratory work in this area.

Sharp rises in the prices of low-sulphur Indonesian crude oil on world markets have generated greatly increased profits from Indonesian oil production. In response to pressure to provide more revenue

for social and economic programs at home, Pertamina has renegotiated its production sharing contracts. Despite this fact, Tesoro continues to regard Indonesia favorably as a promising country in which to operate.

### Tesoro in Europe

In the North Sea, Tesoro is a partner in two groups. One group, in which the company has a 22 percent interest, has bid for licenses to explore offshore from Norway. The other, in which Tesoro has a 25 percent interest, has acquired a 25 percent interest in 12 blocks (1.2 million acres) in the Dutch sector of the North Sea. Two exploratory wells are presently being drilled on this acreage. In addition, this group is negotiating for exploration licenses in offshore areas of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark.

Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Tesoro Europe B.V., which is headquartered in the Hague, Tesoro also is active in the wholesale and retail marketing of petroleum products and coal on the Continent.

### Petroleum related activities

A few short years ago, Tesoro had not yet entered the petroleum-service business. Today it is an expanding factor in that field, active in equipment rental and valve and pump manufacturing in more than 50 locations in the United States and overseas. Until several years ago, Tesoro was neither a crude oil-supplier nor a pipeline transporter. Today Tesoro is growing in both of these areas, as well as in the international crude oil trading area, serving the company itself and a host of outside customers.

### Meeting the challenge of change

Change is the order of business in the energy industry, creating opportunities for the contemporary company with the willingness and ability to take advantage of opportunity. Tesoro Petroleum Corporation is exactly that kind of company.

So now you not only know which is the fastest-growing energy company. You also know why.

If you'd like more information on America's fastest-growing energy company, ask for a copy of the Tesoro Annual Report. Write: Dr. Robert V. West, Jr., Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation, 8700 Tesoro Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78286. Or Call: 512-828-8484.

  
**TESORO PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
 Tesoro is the Spanish word for "treasure".  
 The company is doing its best  
 to live up to that name.







# ON THE TOP, TOP PROFIT.

In Portugal we are your gate to golden business.

**BANCO ESPÍRITO SANTO E COMERCIAL DE LISBOA**  
HEAD OFFICE-93/119, Rua do Comércio-LISBON - Tel.360381/7

ASSOCIATED BANKS: Banco Inter-Lois, London - Litora Bank, London - Swedbank, Stockholm - Nedbank, Amsterdam

**Notice of Redemption and Termination of Conversion Rights**

**UTAH INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP.**

**5 3/4 % Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures  
due September 15, 1983**

Guaranteed by

**UTAH INTERNATIONAL INC.**

(formerly Utah Construction & Mining Co.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of September 15, 1962 among Utah International Finance Corp. (the "Company"), Utah International Inc. ("Utah", formerly Utah Construction & Mining Co. and United States Trust Company of New York (the "Trustee"), a successor to First National City Bank as Trustee thereunder, the Company has called for redemption on June 15, 1974 (the "Redemption Date"), all of its outstanding 5 3/4 % Subordinated Debentures due September 15, 1983 (the "Debentures") at a redemption price of 105.75% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the Redemption Date (the "Redemption Price"), resulting in a total Redemption Price of \$1,099.35 per \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. Payment of the Redemption Price will be made upon presentation and surrender of Debentures with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date to one of the following paying and conversion agents: First National City Bank Corporate Bond Services Department 14th Floor, 111 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, the main offices of First National City Bank in Amsterdam-Brussels, Frankfurt (Main), London, City Office, Milan or Paris, Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris or Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg in Luxembourg. The Redemption Payment with respect to the Debentures so surrendered will be made on and after the Redemption Date as specified above.

From and after the Redemption Date interest on the Debentures shall cease to accrue and coupons payable after the Redemption Date which pertain to the Debentures shall be void.

holders of Debentures have the right at any time before the close of business on the Redemption Date to convert Debentures at principal amount into shares of common stock par value \$2.00 per share of Utah ("Utah Common Stock") at a conversion price of \$12.55 per share. The right to convert the Debentures into Utah Common Stock will terminate at the close of business on June 15, 1974, the Redemption Date.

In order to be converted into Utah Common Stock a Debenture must be surrendered to one of the aforementioned paying and conversion agents before the close of business on June 15, 1974, with all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto, together with a duly executed conversion notice (in the form provided on the Debenture). Upon conversion no payment or adjustment will be made on account of any interest accrued on the Debenture delivered for conversion or on account of any dividend on the shares of Utah Common Stock delivered upon conversion. The conversion of a Debenture into Utah Common Stock will be at the option of the holder of the Debenture. The Utah Common Stock will be issued upon conversion, but in lieu thereof a cash payment equal to the current market value of any such fractional interest (computed on the basis of the last reported sales price regular way on Utah Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., prior to the date of conversion) will be made. The closing price on such Exchange on April 1, 1974, was \$41 1/2 per share. So long as the market value of Utah Common Stock is \$20.37 or more per share, a holder of a Debenture who converts it into Utah Common Stock will receive Utah Common Stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares having a market value greater than the Redemption Price.

UTAH INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP.

April 10, 1974  
By E. W. Littlefield Chairman of the Board of Directors

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities but appears as a matter of record only.

**\$75,000,000**

## NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds, Series V, 8.90%, due April 1, 2004

**Dean Witter & Co.**  
Incorporated

**Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.**  
Incorporated

**Drexel Burnham & Co.**  
Incorporated

**Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes**  
Incorporated

**Kuhn, Loeb & Co.**

**The First Boston Corporation**

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**

**E.F. Hutton & Company Inc.**

**Lehman Brothers**  
Incorporated

**Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis**  
Incorporated

**Stone & Webster Securities Corporation**

**A. G. Becker & Co.**  
Incorporated

**Shearson, Hammill & Co.**  
Incorporated

**Basle Securities Corporation**

**Alex. Brown & Sons**

**Clark, Dodge & Co.**

**Robert Fleming**  
Incorporated

**Harris, Upham & Co.**

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**L.F. Rothschild & Co.**

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**Warburg-Paribas, Inc.**

**UBS-DB Corporation**

**Weeden & Co.**  
Incorporated

**Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.**

**Yardley & Co. Inc.**



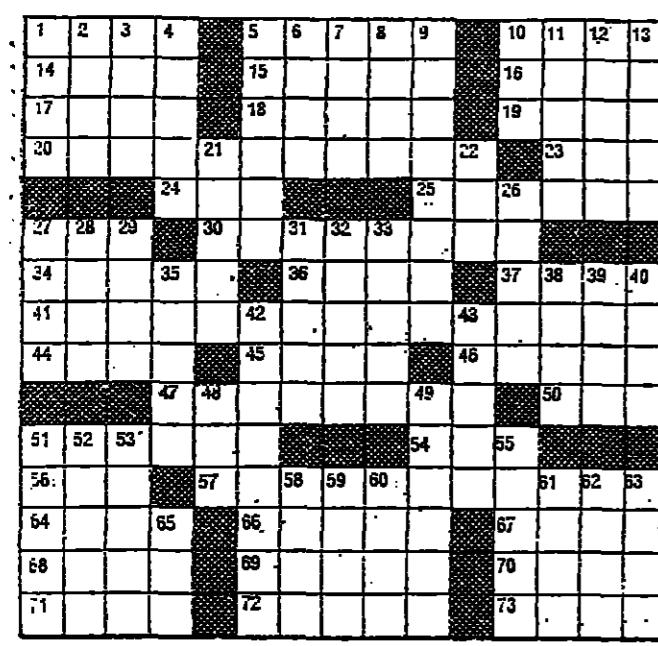
CROSSWORD *By Will Weng*

**ACROSS**

- 1 Vessel
- 5 Writer Ngai
- 10 Black Sea arm
- 14 Bone: Prefix
- 15 "— of Two Cities"
- 16 Star in Cetus
- 17 Spiteful
- 18 Sturdy fabric
- 19 Gem
- 20 Hard-to-get help
- 23 Neighbor of Arg.
- 24 M. D.'s org.
- 25 Jubilant sound
- 27 Bread spread
- 30 Mexican port
- 34 Love affair
- 36 Bird pest
- 37 Capable of
- 38 Capa
- 41 Proposes
- 44 Actual
- 45 Assyrian god of war
- 46 Dwarf
- 47 Humbug
- 50 Gender
- 51 Part of the rabbit
- 54 Maid or master

**DOWN**

- 56 U. K. decoration
- 57 Optimistic
- 58 McNamara's, for one
- 60 Ill-tempered woman
- 67 Kind of sale
- 68 Natural shade
- 69 Stockade
- 70 Defect
- 71 Timetable, for short
- 72 Writer Godden
- 73 Implants
- 13 Appreciate
- 21 Fashionable
- 22 As written
- 26 In a sullen mood
- 27 Make fun of
- 28 Odds of baseball
- 29 Char-foam gear
- 31 Potage unit
- 32 Ribbed fabric
- 33 Traffic no-no
- 35 Didn't normally
- 38 Farm creatures
- 39 Heavy reading
- 40 Gem stone
- 42 Jan. 1 malaise
- 43 Relieve
- 48 Bireme unit
- 49 Tulsa native
- 51 Judicial wear
- 52 Take (nonplus)
- 53 Category
- 55 Takes of
- 56 In —
- 58 Student's concern
- 60 Edible mushroom
- 61 Upset
- 62 Part of Q.E.F.
- 63 Damp conditions
- 65 Washout



## WEATHER

	F	F	F
AUSTRIA	12	51	Clouds
ANRARA	13	53	Cloudy
ATHENS	13	65	Cloudy
BEIRUT	13	72	Cloudy
BERGADE	13	73	Rain
BERLIN	13	74	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	75	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	13	76	Cloudy
CARDO	13	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13	78	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	13	79	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	80	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	81	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13	82	Cloudy
GENEVA	13	83	Cloudy
HELSINKI	13	84	Cloudy
IAS PALMAS	13	85	Cloudy
LISBON	13	86	Cloudy
LONDON	13	87	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	13	88	Cloudy

(Yesterday's results: U.S. Cents at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

April 23, 1974  
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotation supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

17) Alexander Fund	\$2.94	JARDINE FLEAME G.	16 61	CICLOPS
18) Am Express Inv'd Fd.	51.47	(1) Jardine East Trd. F.	51.37	CLOUDS
19) AMCOR BANCOR S.A.	54.61	(2) Jardine Japan Fund	51.36	CLOUDY
20) Giesecke	54.61	(3) Jardine U.S. Fund	51.35	CLOUDY
21) Apollo Inv'rs Fund	58.67	(4) EFC Inv'rs Fund	51.11	CLOUDY
22) Apollo Fund S.A.	58.34	(5) Elektronfond S.A. F.	51.47	CLOUDY
23) Auctural Trust S.A.	58.35	(6) Elektronfond S.A. I.	52.01	CLOUDY
24) Australia Selected Fd.	51.45	(7) Elektronfond S.A. P.		CLOUDY
25) AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.	51.45	(8) EFC Inv'rs Fund		CLOUDY
26) Fonds d'Australia	AUS 25.45	(9) Fonds d'Invest. Fd.		CLOUDY
27) Prop. Bond Fund	AUS 25.45	(10) Fonds d'Invest. I.		CLOUDY
28) Prop. Bond Fund	AUS 25.45	(11) Fonds d'Invest. P.		CLOUDY
29) BARR. JAMES & CO.	51.45	(12) Fonds d'Invest. S.		CLOUDY
30) Eastcom	51.45	(13) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
31) Gobal	51.45	(14) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
32) Globus	51.45	(15) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
33) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(16) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
34) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(17) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
35) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(18) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
36) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(19) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
37) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(20) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
38) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(21) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
39) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(22) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
40) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(23) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
41) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(24) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
42) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(25) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
43) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(26) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
44) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(27) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
45) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(28) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
46) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(29) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
47) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(30) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
48) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(31) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
49) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(32) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
50) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(33) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
51) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(34) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
52) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(35) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
53) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(36) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
54) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(37) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
55) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(38) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
56) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(39) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
57) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(40) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
58) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(41) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
59) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(42) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
60) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(43) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
61) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(44) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
62) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(45) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
63) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(46) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
64) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(47) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
65) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(48) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
66) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(49) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
67) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(50) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
68) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(51) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
69) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(52) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
70) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(53) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
71) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(54) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
72) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(55) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
73) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(56) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
74) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(57) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
75) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(58) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
76) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(59) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
77) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(60) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
78) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(61) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
79) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(62) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
80) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(63) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
81) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(64) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
82) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(65) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
83) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(66) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
84) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(67) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
85) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(68) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
86) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(69) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
87) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(70) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
88) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(71) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
89) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(72) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
90) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(73) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
91) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(74) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
92) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(75) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
93) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(76) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
94) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(77) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
95) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(78) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
96) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(79) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
97) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(80) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
98) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(81) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
99) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(82) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
100) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(83) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
101) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(84) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
102) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(85) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
103) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(86) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
104) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(87) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
105) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(88) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
106) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(89) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
107) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(90) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
108) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(91) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
109) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(92) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
110) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(93) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
111) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(94) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
112) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(95) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
113) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(96) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
114) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(97) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
115) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(98) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
116) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(99) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
117) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(100) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
118) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(101) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
119) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(102) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY
120) Inv'rs Fund	51.45	(103) Fonds d'Invest. W.		CLOUDY



## Nancy Kissinger: Greta Garbo of U.S. Wives

By Meg Greenfield and Katharine Graham

**WASHINGTON (UPI)**—Nancy Kissinger is known as the Greta Garbo of U.S. cabinet wives, an aloof presence when reporters are about—or even better, if she can manage it, an aloof absence.

In a relaxed two-hour interview the other day, the 39-year-old wife of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger spoke often and with conviction of the importance of privacy in her life. But she is reconciled to the celebrity of her husband—even though she says, "I'm always somewhat surprised by it—and claims that the press who were said to have dogged the newlywed Kissingers on their recent Mexican honeymoon "couldn't have been nicer."

In Mrs. Kissinger's view, her husband is no more enamored of international stardom than she. "Henry could live without the celebrity," she says. "What he couldn't live without is a job that stimulated him." Nancy Kissinger feels pretty much the same way herself. She intends to continue her work as a top aide to former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York on a national priorities study group and also to complete a dissertation for her doctoral degree in history. She hopes as well to accompany her husband on his frequent global travels. "If I did not travel," she observes, "it would be cutting out so much of him personally—it would be inviting disaster."

The picture that emerges of their marriage is one of Mr. Kissinger encouraging his intellectual and independent wife to pursue the interests that have dominated her career since she was graduated from Mount Holyoke college in 1955. Nancy Kissinger says that her husband wants her to get back to work on her doctoral dissertation because he believes she will not be happy until she has finished it, and that he approves her continuing to hold down a job with Nelson Rockefeller. She adds that so far as potential conflict or embarrassment over her continuing to work is concerned, they both believe that since she is not privy to classified information he deals with or to great government secrets, there should be no problem.

Does the secretary then not discuss the business of the day with her? "Henry and I don't discuss current events as much as we discuss historical events. When he's finished for the day, he doesn't want to talk about those things." Mrs. Kissinger suddenly smiles, as if aware that she may be being a bit premature. "Of course," she says, "we've only been married three weeks."

In those three weeks certain patterns have been established, however, and one is that impossible demands will not be leveled by either on the other's independence, freedom of action, or accustomed life style. The secretary's wife is, by her own description, a "night person" who "never goes to bed until two or three in the morning." She retires after her husband does and generally gets up later too. But he evidently does not want or expect his wife to be a hovering attendant or hand-maiden. And Nancy Kissinger can't imagine him asking her, say, where his socks are. "Henry doesn't even expect me to know where they are," she adds. "He couldn't care less if I do. I did say yesterday, 'Shouldn't I fix your breakfast?' you know, a sort of housewife thing—and he said, 'Why?'"

The new Mrs. Kissinger, by her own account, has spent most of her life in the company of men who took her intellectual accomplishments and capacities seriously and who did not regard her as "a little girl who could only paint flowers." She speaks admiringly in this connection of her employer of many years, Gov. Rockefeller, but the remark itself reaches back to a happy childhood on a 20-acre estate in White Plains, N.Y., overrun with 28 cats belonging to her, a host of farm animals and her horse. There she was the only girl in a family of two brothers

and numerous male cousins. Her father, whom she describes as "a sort of Rousseau-ish figure," and most of her relatives were keenly interested in history and philosophy if they were not in fact professionally involved in these fields. "I never had any sense of not being treated intellectually the same as my brothers," she observes. "If I'd been one of those adorable cute little girls, maybe I'd have been treated like one."

Mrs. Kissinger speaks often and affectionately of her family and also of childhood school friends who remain among her "closest" friends today. She in fact attributes her lack of self-consciousness over her height—she is about 6 feet tall—to the particular environment of the school she attended. "It was a very genteel place," she says. "I had no great feeling I was growing so tall. There was no competition for clothes or dates. By the time I went to college, my brothers' friends were all 6 feet tall. So it was all right."

Mrs. Kissinger speaks feelingly of having a strong "sense of roots" as the daughter of wealthy, church-going Episcopalians. When the subject is introduced of the tensions that might attend her marriage to a man of so different a background—Mr. Kissinger is the son of Jewish immigrants from Germany—she speaks with ease and candor. "I feel strongly, oddly enough," she says, "that people with the same religious background are better off together. Theoretically at least, if not always in practice, they share the same sense of values. If either Henry or I were religious fanatics it would have been different."

But although she is a fairly regular churchgoer, she does not believe that their marriage will be in any way harmed by their difference of religions. Their families? Mrs. Kissinger concedes that probably both sides would have preferred it if they had married within their own religions, but says there were really no very strong feelings on the matter.

Family members on both sides in fact did attend the hastily called and highly private ceremony—but not Mrs. Kissinger amably reveals—because her new husband was particularly foresighted. When they decided to marry they also decided to inform their respective families. "So I told my family and Henry told his family," says Mrs. Kissinger—"or at least I assumed he did." She ponders the matter: "Actually, I think he thought he'd told them. Then on the night before the ceremony I said, 'Well you did tell your family, didn't you?' And he said a sort of dubious 'yes' and went off and got on the phone." Even with the last-minute notice, Kissinger's brother and sister-in-law and his two children were able to attend.

### 10 Years Ago

Mrs. Kissinger met her husband-to-be while she was working for Rockefeller more than 10 years ago and once got him to speak to a graduate seminar she was running at the University of California at Berkeley on his return from a trip to Vietnam. She began to work for him in 1965 and has a very clear view of his personality as an employer. She discounts the stories of his terrible temper on the basis of her own experience: "It isn't such a terrible temper. If he thinks you're good he'll work you to the ground. If he thinks you're not good he'll never bother you. When he gets mad, it's over some little thing."

What brought the world's longest secret engagement to marriage? Why now? Mrs. Kissinger has obviously answered the question in her own mind: "It's just a function of personality. I never do anything quickly. I really am one of those people who take a long time to decide. Even when I see a dress I like I try it on and then go home and think about it and then go back and look at it again. Henry is different. He makes decisions quickly. But we just reached that point in both our lives when we decided to get married. You learn



Mrs. Henry Kissinger.

about yourself. You have to accept the fact that you go your own pace. And you go along with what you're comfortable with. Henry decides more quickly."

Indeed at a birthday dinner for Mrs. Kissinger the other evening, her husband said in a toast: "All of you Episcopalians who have been picking on me so long, I want you to know if I had my way we would have been married three years ago."

Now that they are married, Mrs. Kissinger is aware that she will have special diplomatic duties, more formal and official than those that would have fallen to her before her husband was sworn in as secretary of state—a ceremony Mrs. Kissinger says her husband refers to as his Bar Mitzvah.

"If I'd been younger it would have been harder—it would have been a cultural shock," she says. For the moment there is no strain. "So far no one has said a word to me" about official duties, she notes . . . "and I'm grateful for it. It's been very relaxed." Nor does she believe the move to Washington, meaning not just the place but the life that is generated by her husband's position and activities, has been very difficult. "I'm lucky because I know people," she says, referring to her frequent visits here. "I can get friends to help, from finding a butcher to finding a house."

In fact the day before she was interviewed, Mrs. Kissinger had been house hunting for a place to rent and she had seen 11 houses—two of which were on her "maybe" list. She was appealed by the cost of everything and also by the fact that the owners wanted to sell and not to rent. She is looking, she says, for "something sort of sunny and open and—once again—with a sense of privacy, room for every member of the family to seal himself off." Mrs. Kissinger is very fond of her husband's children by his previous marriage, speaking with great enthusiasm of their sensitivity, brightness and charm, and she clearly wants them to visit.

Invariably then, one comes back to privacy—privacy versus the accoutrement of fame, privacy to sustain the relationship that has managed to flourish under such strange conditions and which Mrs. Kissinger has every expectation will flourish under the new pressures of life married to the world's most famous and celebrated international politician.

The same, she says, "is sort of irrelevant. The celebrity—that's not the person you live with." She seems confident that she can tread the fine line between being active in the world that interests him and yet respecting his privacy, between being wife and being intellectual companion and equal, between official and unofficial roles. She would, she says, love to be on Mr. Kissinger's staff or go off on one of his negotiating teams, but she is fully aware that that would be impossible.

## PEOPLE: On Husband's Departure

Martha Mitchell, estranged wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell, thinks she may know why her husband walked out on her and why she is not being allowed to see their 13-year-old daughter Marty.

"If Mitchell thought he was going to be in serious trouble," she said, "he may have thought that the best way to deal with this woman who had loved him so long was to make her hate him." She was in Los Angeles for a taping session for a May 1 "Tomorrow" show, to be telecast by NBC.

The John Mitchell I knew, the Richard Nixon I knew, no longer live," Mrs. Mitchell told Michael Seltzer of the Los Angeles Times. "They killed themselves . . . with power and money, maybe . . . Not that she was ever a big Nixon supporter. "I never voted for Richard Nixon," she said. "In 1972 there wasn't any place I could vote. In 1968, I didn't like him."

Mrs. Mitchell went on to say that she has not only tried to see her daughter, but also her husband. But "The hotel [in New York] moves him to a new suite every week . . . and changes his name [in the register]. This is very difficult to get my bills paid. He puts some money in the bank [for me] but it's never a regular occurrence."



Cass Elliot.

mentioned that he has been signed for Japanese, Portuguese, Greek, and French publication rights. But British and French offers have turned down. Asked about his \$100,000, the British and German contracts definitely. "But France nobody's ever got \$100,000."

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If any beings from outer space are planning to visit earth at the end of the month, they're sure of a sizable audience according to the organizers' International Skywatch Week (27 to May 4), at least 11,000 in 34 countries will be on the lookout for UFOs. This is the second skywatch week that Ley Le Pene Trench, producer of the London-based Contact International, has organized. In 1973 there was something of a bad weather. Mr. Trench has written best sellers on the UFO phenomenon. It is claimed that, despite efforts to keep research in the field, there has been a general intensification in UFO activity. "In particular," told Reuters, "I can tell you there seems to be something in Spain, something based there, that can't say very much about at the moment."

**To Our Readers**  
Columnist *Samuel Juster* is on vacation.

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FRENCH PROVINCES

Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has already been assured of more than \$300,000 for his novel and could realize more than \$1 million on it, his agent said Monday. Scott Meredith said that Agnew will visit England to promote his book, "A Very Special Relationship," probably at the beginning of next year. Meredith, who issues periodic reports on new contracts for the book, sticks to generalities. He

is accepting detailed resumes for

positions in Athens and Iraklion, Crete.

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